

Sunday Edition



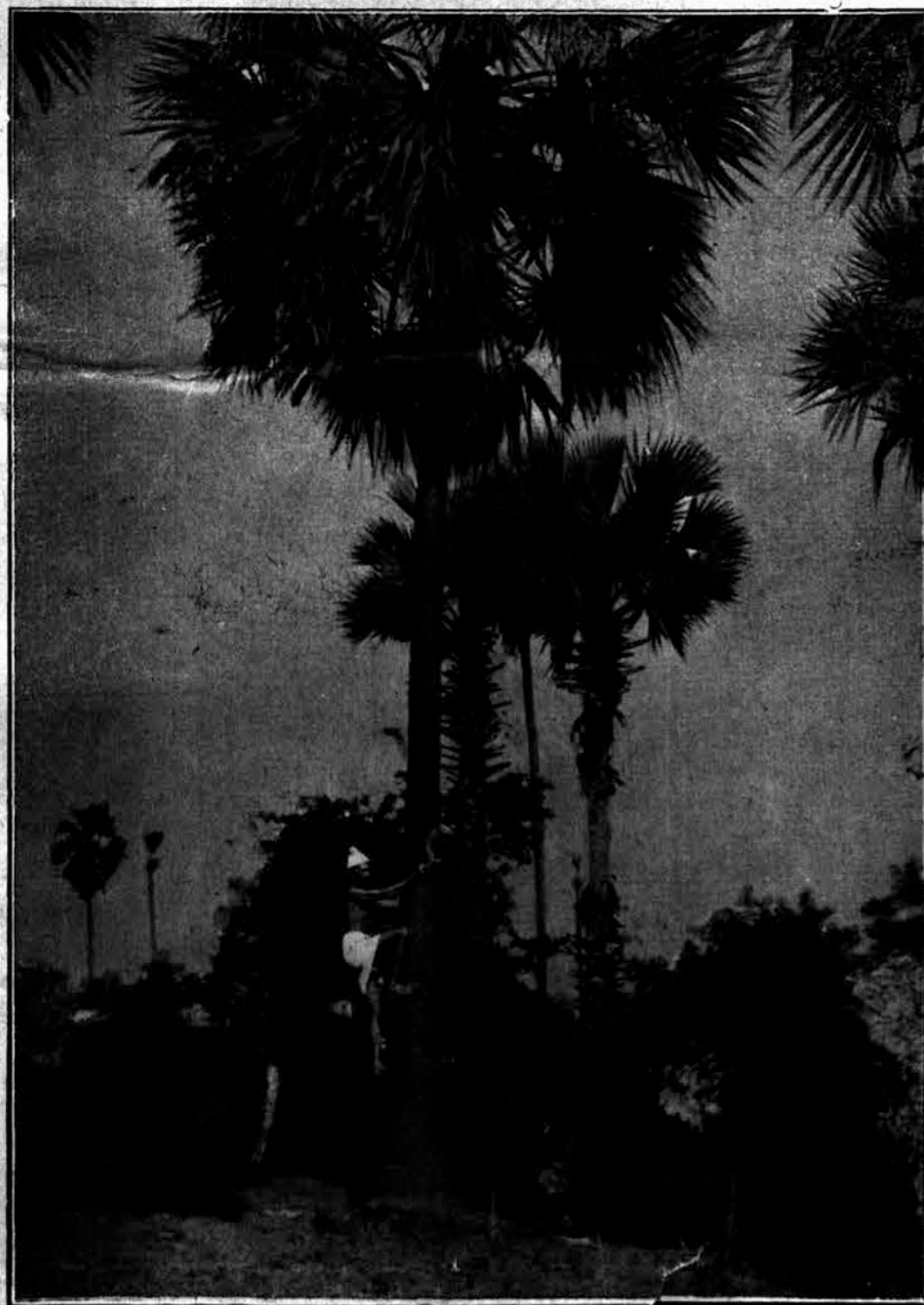
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 42

BOMBAY: OCTOBER 18, 1936.

PRICE: TWO ANNAS



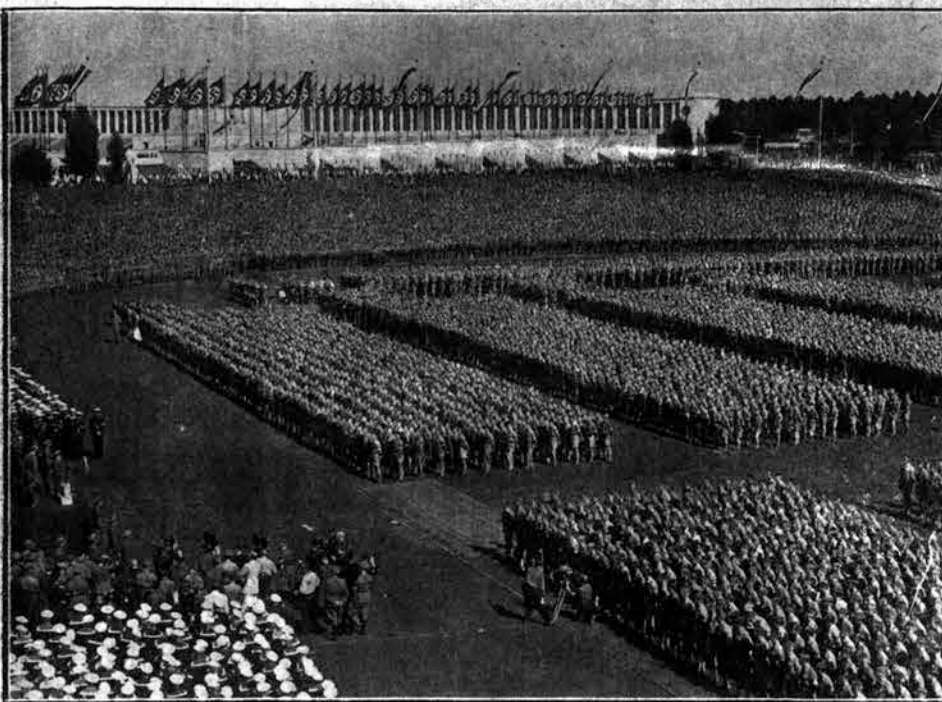
THE
TODDY
TAPPER

—Vasant D. Mhatre.

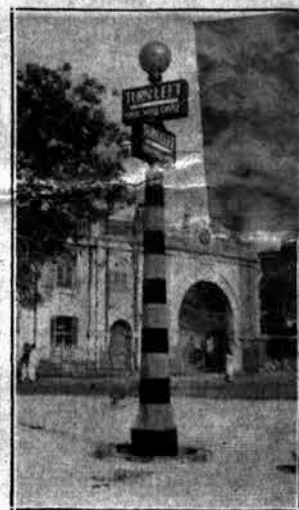


FUN IN THE SURF

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).



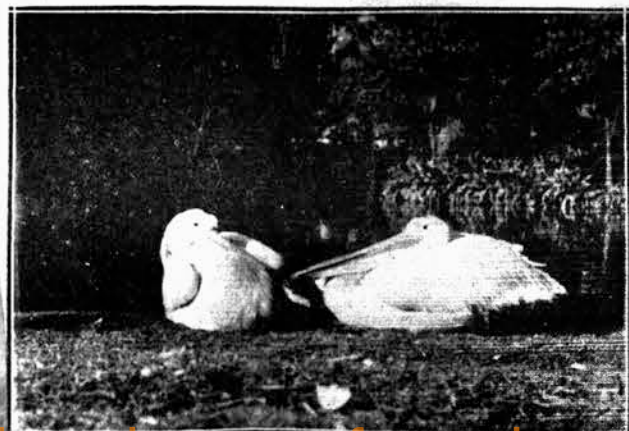
The marching up of Hitler Youth at the Nazi Congress at Nuremberg.



This neat and striking sign-post erected at Tardeo junction testifies to the rapid progress of traffic control in Bombay.



Dancing show on a huge platform at the Nazi Congress at Nuremberg.



"Their Tender Moments." (Photo by Manek J. VyaraWallay.)

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: OCTOBER 18, 1936.

The Charity Performance

Its Legal And Moral Aspects

The Irish Playwrights Association has issued in the form of a pamphlet for general distribution so temperate and succinct a statement of the legal and moral aspects of the Charity performance that with the permission of the Secretary of the Association we reprint it in full:—

There is a story, possibly fictional, that a certain clergyman, finding it difficult to raise funds for some parochial purpose, astonished his parishioners by announcing that: "Having tried all fair means we will now have a bazaar!" Whether this slander on the charity bazaar had some foundation, or whether it is that the public taste has changed, it is a fact that the dramatic performance has ousted the bazaar from the favour of the promoter of the charity enterprises. The legend, "A performance in aid of," almost invariably accompanies the announcement of a resumption of activity by the local dramatic society. When the play is selected, the author is approached with a request that he will either forgo his fee or make a considerable reduction therein because of the purpose for which the performance is to be given. His refusal to comply with the request is received with genuinely pained surprise by the promoter, who can see in it no explanation other than that he has had the misfortune to choose the work of an author utterly lacking in any charitable instinct. The author can sympathise with the promoter's point of view, but it is to be feared that the promoter has seldom any patience with the author's attitude, mainly because the author's attitude is incomprehensible to him. Which is why the author's side of the case is here set forth.

Some Misconceptions

A charitable performance may be briefly defined as one the pro-

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

RESULTS

Will Be Published

On SUNDAY,

(1st November, 1936)



"REFLECTIONS" AT THE TAJ

(Photo by P. R. Mody).

ceeds of which are to be devoted to some purpose beneficial to the community at large, or to some particular section of it, without any financial gain to the individual performers. Now in all stage performances there are certain expenses to be met before the charity can benefit. There are the cost of printing, advertising and lighting, occasionally cost of transport, and some times the rent of the hall, with other incidental expenses according to circumstances. The author's fee is not regarded as a legitimate charge on the expenses, for reasons which appear to be founded upon misconceptions of the dramatist and his work.

The first misconception is that writing a play is not exactly a work, that it is mainly a delightful gift with which the author has been endowed by nature, and having turned out his drama with ease, it gets into print in some vague manner, resulting in a pleasant income about which the particulars are still more vague. The hard facts are that dramatic composition is a profession entailing

time and labour, and very often drudgery, out of all proportion to the ultimate financial regard. The publication of plays is a business, costly and precarious. If the writing and publication of plays are to continue the music be run on business lines, which means they must be financially successful.

The second misconception is due to the applicant for a concession regarding his appeal as an isolated one which would cost the author little to grant. Amateur rights form an important part of a dramatist's income. The proceeds of approximately 90 per cent. of amateur performances are given to charity. Must the author then, because charity is involved yield to every demand made in the name of charity? The consensus of sane opinion would be: "No. None would expect an author or anyone else to give up 90 per cent of his income from any source." To which the author, from his experience replies: "Yes, everyone expects it. Every applicant expects it; every applicant is convinced that whatever may happen to the appeals of others, his

claim is justified and should be granted."

False Reasoning

The other misconceptions are due to false reasoning. The promoter argues (1) that a concession really costs the author nothing because the performance does not injure the play; (2) in fact it is possible that if the free performance is not permitted the author's piece would not be played at all; and (3) the purchase of the book of the play ought to be sufficient reward for the author. These are actual arguments which are advanced regularly. The author replies: (1) this view is fallacious. In homely simile, a play is the dramatic author's "milk cow". Milking a cow does it no harm, but a dairy farmer would make a poor living if he allowed his cows to be milked by all and sundry, provided the milk were given in charity. Like a cow, the play has only a limited "life". Sooner or later it will cease to give "milk," and then, unlike the dry cow, it will not even have a hide that can be sold (2) This argument is plain intimation to the author that the district which expects a concession from him is one from which he need expect no support. (3) An author's receipts from the sale of a book do not exceed 10 per cent. of the selling price: sometimes they are less. Unlike novels, plays are not bought to be read, so that the number of copies of any play sold is very small compared with those sold of a popular novel. A play selling at 2s. 6d. yields the author at most, threepence per copy. The Minister for Education recently said that until a book was assured of a sale of 10,000 copies, it would not be worth any author's while to write original work in Irish. Few plays in their lifetime reach a sale of 10,000 copies. Long before they have reached that figure they have ceased to attract, with very few exceptions. The objects for which charity performances are held are many and varied, but the principal ones are the erection and renovation of schools, churches, village-halls and other parochial buildings. The money is needed to pay the accounts of the architect, the engineer, the

(Continued on page 12)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

One person with a belief
is a social power equal to 99
who have only interests.

—J. S. MILL

England's Antiquated Divorce Law

Victorian Judge's Bitter Sarcasm Recalled

Men have spoken—and the world has become better for their words.

Before 1857 the Divorce Law in England was even crueller than it is to-day. Divorce could be obtained only by Act of Parliament.

And then Mr. Justice Maule, in a bitter, sarcastic address to a poor prisoner who had committed bigamy, showed how wrong the law was, and started a movement which led to reform.—(says the "News Chronicle"). This is what he said:—

Prisoner at the Bar, you have been convicted before me of what the law regards as a very grave and serious offence; that of going through the marriage ceremony a second time while your wife was still alive.

You plead in mitigation of your conduct that she was given to dissipation and drunkenness, that she proved herself a curse to your household while she remained mistress of it, and that she had latterly deserted you; but I am

not permitted to recognise any such plea. You had entered into a solemn engagement to take her for better, for worse, and if you got infinitely more of the latter, as you appear to have done, it was your duty patiently to submit.

You say you took another person to be your wife because you were left with several young children who required the care and protection of someone who might act as a substitute for the parent, who had deserted them; but the law makes no allowances for bigamists with large families.

Had you taken the other female to live with you as your concubine, you would never have been interfered with by the law. But your crime consists in having—to use your own language—preferred to make an honest woman of her.

Another of your irrational excuses is, that your wife had committed adultery, and so you thought you were relieved from treating her with any further consideration; but you were mistaken. The law, in its wisdom, points out

a means by which you might rid yourself from further association with a woman who had dishonoured you; but you did not think proper to adopt it.

The Law's Costly Process

I will tell you what that process is. You ought first to have brought an action against your wife's seducer, if you could discover him.

That might cost you money, and you say you are a poor working man, but that is not the fault of the law. You would then have been obliged to prove by evidence your wife's criminality in a Court of Justice, and thus obtain a verdict of damages against the defendant, who was not unlikely to turn out to be a pauper.

But so jealous is the law (which you ought to be aware is the perfection of reason) of the sanctity of the marriage tie, that in accomplishing all this you would only have fulfilled the lighter portion of your duty. You must then have gone, with your verdict in

your hand, and petitioned the House of Lords for a divorce.

It would cost you, perhaps, five or six hundred pounds, and you do not seem to be worth as many pence. But it is the boast of the law, that it is impartial, and makes no difference between the rich and the poor. The wealthiest man in the kingdom would have to pay no less than that sum for the same luxury; so that you would have no reason to complain.

You would, of course, have to prove your case over again, and at the end of a year or possibly two, you might obtain a decree which would enable you legally to do what you have thought proper to do without it. You have thus willfully rejected the boon the legislature offered you, and it is my duty to pass upon you such sentence as I think your offence deserves, and that sentence is, that you be in prison for one day and, inasmuch as the present Assize is three days old, the result is that you will be immediately discharged.



YOU

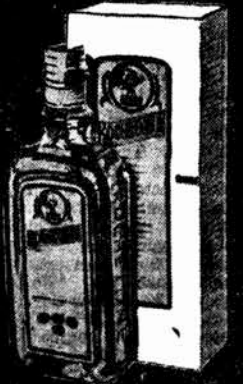
NEED

ROCHETONE

Which strengthens the natural powers of resistance!

EXCELLENT TONIC
IN LOWERED VITALITY, ANEMIA,
in CONVALESCENCE
AFTER MALARIA
TYPHOID,
INFLUENZA ETC.

ROCHETONE
does GOOD only
and can never
do harm.



"Orient" Inspires Paris Jewelry

Bone, Rope, Pottery, Horn, And Vegetables
And Fruits Used For Bracelets, And Rings

"Oriental" art leads this season in affording inspiration to the ingenious designers of jewelry in Paris, according to a Paris correspondent.

And jewelry as it is now worn is not a thing necessarily of diamonds and pearls, but may be of gilded metal, horn, bone, pottery, fine wood, all sorts of shell, cork and even hempen rope.

The rage for fantastic jewelry is now really established and it is no longer a rare thing to find a woman possessing a staggering assortment of unpretentious ornaments with which she can with ease modify the ensemble.

Gilded metal leads in the race for the most popular substance from which costume jewelry is fashioned, and out of it all sort of chains, collars, bracelets and what not are contrived.

The art of primitive civilizations has also contributed inspiration to designers.... witness the huge bracelets, more like cuffs, and flat necklaces which are nothing but collarettes. These dainty accessories are usually ornamented with incrustations in vivid colors.... of leather, enamel and pottery.

Lowly horn is used in its natural state, without being coloured or in pastel shades. There is nothing fragile about ornaments so fashioned.... whether they are bracelets, clips, buckles or necklaces. And it is smart to possess an entire set of horn jewelry.

This season, bone has dethroned ivory, and it has been found that this substance takes on a peculiar

brilliant patina with use. All sorts of fantastic shapes are carved thereon, but flower are seen the most.

Glass Make Room For Pottery

Likewise, pottery has replaced the glass gadgets of last year. Pins, clips, earrings bracelets necklaces and pendants are made of nothing but pottery, covered over with brilliant paint or enamel. While particularly successful with the very young, this type of jewelry naturally is very fragile and demands a great deal of consideration from the wearer.... the smallest knock and it shatters into a thousand pieces. That is the reason that most practical women prefer cork, raffia, rope or shell ornaments for the country. These may be contrived to look like primitive fish, or tropical fruit and flowers. Necklaces of this sort are made of several concentric rows and as much as possible different from each. Bracelets are worn in pairs, but each is a symmetrical.

Sentimental and romantic women are sticking to their flowery ornaments which are always good with simple costumes. And this season fruits are vying with flowers, as well as vegetables. Thus, although field flowers, in bouquets and garlands, are still as popular as ever, everywhere there may be seen huge red tomatoes, green peppers, radishes carrots and turnips on buttons, clips, buckles and so on.... and the motif must be carried through the entire set if one is worn.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTH CONFERENCE



Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Youth Conference held at Poona on Sunday last. Photo shows Babu Sampurnanand in the centre with Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, to his left.

OWING TO THE RIOTING IN THE CITY
OUR
Rs. 7,500
SILHOUETTE
COMPETITION
IS
EXTENDED
TO
Wed., 21st October, 1936

*Those who have not yet sent in their Entry Coupons can now do so upto
The Closing Date: Wednesday, 21st October, 1936*

C'EST PARIS

Parisian Moments

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL)

C'est Paris, pronounced Paree without the S sound. Why should we pronounce Paris a l'anglais? The Frenchman also wonders. He says C'est Paris, and you in your British flannels say Paris. The Frenchman again wonders and passes on, thinking a thousand

thoughts, one of them being what language these Indians speak? Let the curtain roll down! No! Let the curtain go up, and let us be happy for a few moments in Paris (Paree). Gare du Nord is the station where you get down, the prologue of your dream city, where the language of Voltaire

and Diderot is spoken by porters which includes conjugations, subjunctives, imperatives, s'en aller and all those wondrous irregulars spoken with facility by everybody. You must go to Rue Lafayette if you are an Indian. There's Mr. Ranchodas, or atleast Vallabh-bhai pearl merchants, married to the Gujerati ladies, who buy "shak" early in the morning for their Lords and Merchants, from Rue Montmartre, with their French sisters, with long white loaves and red slippers, plush slippers.

UNFORGETTABLE MOMENTS

These are unforgettable moments which stick in your memory, and whose conglomeration in space you call cities—one of them is of fat women with red plush slippers and long white loaves in Rue Montmartre. Whitest of bread made for Petit Dejeuner and Dejeuner and small circular tables with white serviettes and red wine in Boulevard Saint-Michel, those little tables with red Bordeaux, which remain in our memory, like a blessed sacrament drunk on cafe's on the pavement of streets dedicated to saints in the city of St. Louis, with human contradictions. A moving-galaxy of luxury and fashion in Boulevard des Capucines. Shades of Catholic monks! The most abandoned and rash women in the shades of la Madeleine, not far from the shops where people from Thakurdwar, Khar, Malabar, Bengal, Punjab, Burma, Algiers, Goa, go to buy chillies, copras, dal, rice, shops of colonial goods. They are oriental moments in Paris, also associated with the fat girl who moves her capacious breasts to the tune of pseudo Egyptian melodies in Folies Bergeres during the intervals, or with those choice musical moments in l'Opera, that dream-structure built for Apollo, where the marble gods dance for ever, while lovely women go up the stairs, musical moments in L'Herodiade.

The Opera in the Place de l'Opera you can't forget. It sticks like the book you drink in the Cafe 'de la Paix, or perferably in the cafe' near by, where the atmosphere is more French. You feel you are in the vicinity of great things. Chailapin is singing, within, you get a glimpse of the ceiling. The Garcon stands like a statue, there's smoke, moustaches, rouge, franc, bock again, saucers with the price marked therein. Nearby is Cafe' de la Paix, with representatives of world's nationalities sitting there, as if the world had come to an end, as if they had arrived at some destined end watching the cavalcade of nations passing by, from Equador, Peru, Mexico, Chile, Arizona, Nicaragua, Canada, from Provence, Brittany, from Barnes, Devon, Gloucestershire, Argyleshire from the Carpathians, from Bavaria, Berlin, Moscow, from Tokio, Tartary, Turkey, from God's great lands, from silent grim Africa.

A CONFLUENCE OF WORLD'S CIVILIZATIONS

That gentle sweet featured dark short man with the upturned collar, with the programme of Comedie Francaise in his hand, is our friend from India, studying in Sorbonne. The marbles by Carpeaux are dancing on the top of the steps of the opera, while this worshipper of Shiva is walking along with this great flux of men to the tune of unheard melo-

dies. People walk by you while you sit, just doing nothing, merely sitting watching them pass by, our fellow-men brought before you at a place which is a confluence of world's civilizations. You can embrace them, you feel you can embrace the whole globe. It is humanity enjoying itself, while great things are happening in the Opera, noble pearls in shop-windows are telling their own tales from Rue de la Paix.

Napoleon, dream-hero of our young days, lies buried not far away on the banks of the Seine among the people whom he loved so well.

Garcon! another bock. We have arrived in Paris (Paree) at a place where we can be happy. You can see humanity at a glance, where even ugliness looses half its ugliness by speaking French. It is not all Broadway, not mere gigantic organisation, on these grands Boulevards, there are the centuries ruminating under the moon, gentle saints buried by the roads, spires old and beautiful lost in the modern adventure of electric bulbs, beautiful shop windows, at the gaunt steel-like projection of the Eiffel Tower. The Grand Boulevards, which have their beginning at one end with the place where liberty was born after the sack of Bastille, are not mere modern growths of adventure and efficiency, but they are fed by side lanes and streets, big, broad or crooked and small, which have existed for centuries. Paris is one of the old cities of the world, with underground railways, posts, telegraphs. You are not at loose ends. There are roots deep in time, events with architectural expressions, past centuries in stone and marble. Louis Quatorze is certainly not dead if you see Versailles. Napoleon is living in Invalides. The glorious Bourbons! May their souls rest in peace, they remind us everywhere what great kings can build for their nation.

THE WANDERER'S MECCA

From the Place l'Opera, where you see the pilgrims from all corners of the world, you feel that humanity worked out its ideals by proxy. 70,000 people come every day to Paris to satisfy a spiritual need. It is not mere wine, it is not mere beautiful women. It is Paris, Capital of France where French is spoken. Where Voltaire shattered arrogance and ignorance by epigrams, where Hugo wrote the noblest prose in the world, where old churches do not strangle your intellect, but make you feel that man did not live by bread alone. Here is science, and religion settled in harmony, a harmony of streets, new streets with old names, old streets, cobble, picturesque, dirty without, the modern baths where liberty was nourished, where big brawny Americans tired of lifts, speak-easies, Broadway, find at least temporary peace. One wonders what is this glamour which seems to attract all types of men to this ancient Isle of France. That sense of satisfaction and happiness which we do not find in other cities? Why is it the wanderer's Mecca? The wanderer lust that is in man finds satisfaction even in a lonely walk in its gardens or in its highways, or in its bylanes. Why? Because Monsieur, madame C'est Paris.

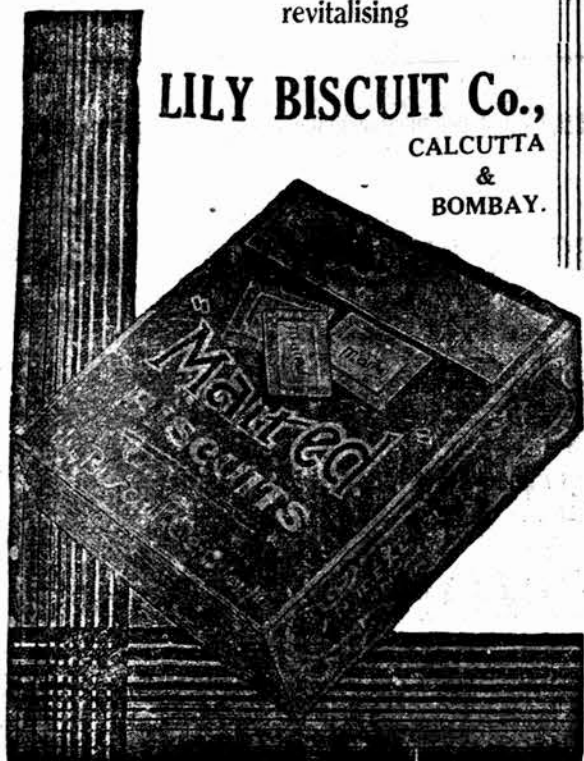
Pleasing To Palate

"Malted" Biscuits

Get
"Malted"
Biscuits
Next
Time

Make wholesome and appetising food for infants and invalids who require extra nourishment. Taken regularly these biscuits are so revitalising

LILY BISCUIT Co.,
CALCUTTA
&
BOMBAY.



BIRTH CONTROL!

By NATURAL Ways



NOT

by the sticky and greasy appliances but by the latest natural methods 100 p.c. reliable. Consult

Prof. Shaw for practical enlightenment or send As. 8 in stamp for his illustrated and informative course giving full particulars of BIRTH-CONTROL by Assans (Positions) only.

SEXOLOGICAL SERVICE

P. O. Box 492, Kothari Mansion, Opposite G.P.O., BOMBAY.

Indian Bazar

A Boon to LEPERS & Leucoderma PATIENTS



REVEALED BY A YOGI OR SAINT

TREATMENT GUARANTEED at your place

For particulars, apply to our "guide to health" with details of your disease. Beware of our Registered Trade Mark.

DR. B. S. RAO & CO., Gopalapuram, Via Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.



ELSE ARE USING

Uttam Neem Soap
BEST TOILET SOAP

3 CAKES
IN BOX

For Improving Beauty and Complexion.

A good antiseptic and germicidal soap, with very high emollient and lathering properties. Efficacious for all skin diseases, and rightly perfumed for daily toilette. Absolutely harmless for the most delicate skin of babies.

Agents: **L. UTTAMCHAND & CO.**
Soap & Provision Merchants Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.

IN ALL SORTS OF

Patents, Designs

and

Trade-Marks

Cases Consult Us

Booklet Free

LAW MORRIS & Co.
19, Strand Road, CALCUTTA

'GUPTA MANTRA'

The objects, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. It is effective without any preparation. This is a Washi Karan Mantra. It will make you fortunate, give you service and advancement, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. Price, including postage etc. Rs. 2-7. Rs. 500 rewarded if failed.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
P. O. Khatrasrat, (Gaya).

KATOL

DESTROYS ALL PESTS

Katol Powder

PRICE:

As. 6

Kills, Bugs, Fleas,

Cockroaches,

Silver-fish, etc.

Per TIN

KATOL COILS and STICKS PRICE: **As. 10**

destroy and keep away Mosquitos and Flies. Per Box

Sole Agents: **A. H. NASER & Co.,** Princess Street, Bombay.

Obtainable at All Chemists and Oilman Stores.

Prof. GAJJAR'S

FEVER DROPS

For all kinds of Fevers.
Price 1-0-0 p. bot.

LIVER SOLUTION

For all Liver complaints.
Price 0-12-0 p. bot.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC

PHARMACY,

Karnatak House, Chitra Bazar, BOMBAY 2.



AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure of hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajas and Advertisers. Price 2/-.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
P. O. KATRISARAI, (GAYA)

ask for
KARNIK'S
AGUE
MIXTURE
FOR
MALARIA
SOLD EVERYWHERE

ROME

was not built in 16 days

BUT

Your health, which is more precious than Empire can be built in 16 days by the use of our

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
which cost Rupee One (32 pills)

Apply for particulars to—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
Bombay Branch—Kalbadevi Road

JUPITER

AND

INSURANCE

go hand in hand.

REWARD Rs. 500/-

LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA.

Fifteen days application of my world renowned specific cures all forms of Leprosy & Leucoderma radically and permanently. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Get rid of this hateful disease by my wonderful medicine in spite of failure of hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajas and Advertisers. Reward Rs. 500, if proved useless 7 days medicine Rs. 2/6, 15 days medicine Rs. 6. Postage etc. free. **SRI SWAMI & CO.,** (55), Panchpota, Bengal.

JUPITER GENERAL

is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. **ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES** are the BEST.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in **INSURANCE** is easy. **INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES** are ready with their service.

Sixth Centenary of Vijayanagara Empire

The idea of organising celebrations in memory of the Great Vijayanagara Empire on the occasion of the completion of the 600th year after its foundation was given a definite shape in December 1933 at Hubli in an All-Karnataka Conference under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Gundappa of Bangalore specially called for that purpose. The Conference prepared a programme for the celebration of the occasion as an All-India function, the erection of a suitable memorial, the holding of cultural conferences and exhibitions at the site of the renowned capital in the Bellary district, and the publication of an authentic history of the Empire, a commemoration volume and other useful books concerning the Empire. A committee was formed to commence work for the fulfilment of this programme.

During 1934 and 1935 various meetings were held in different parts of Karnataka at which the programme of these celebrations was popularised. Special Vijayanagara conferences were held in Raichur in 1934 under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Sirdar, B. A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, and in Bombay (1935) under the presidency of Dr. B. A. Saletore, M. A., Ph. D., D. Phil. But it was in May 1936 that actual work commenced and collection of funds definitely begun

Programme Of Celebrations At Hampi

in Dharwar. The idea of holding the Celebrations has been well received by the public and has been blessed by distinguished persons including the Dowager Maharani of the State of Anegundi, the ruler of which State is a lineal descendant of a branch of the family of the Vijayanagara Emperors.

PROGRAMME OF MEMORIAL CELEBRATIONS AT HAMPI.

The celebrations at Hampi are tentatively fixed to cover at least three days commencing from 25th December 1936 and will be held under the patronage and presidency of a distinguished person. It is proposed to erect a suitable memorial stone on some prominent site like the Mahanavami Dibba.

The Karnataka Sahitya Parishat is being invited to hold its annual sessions at Hampi.

A Kavi Sammelana (Poets') Conference will be held where distinguished poets will recite poems composed by themselves or others. It is proposed to hold a Historical

Conference under the presidency of some distinguished scholar.

There will be a musical concert, recitations, dramatic representations and such other literary entertainments.

Exhibitions of art and historical antiquities will be a feature of the Celebrations.

There will also be physical culture demonstrations.

PUBLICATIONS.

Prior to the date of the Celebrations the following publications will be issued:—

1. History of Vijayanagara in Kannada, by S. J. P. B. Desai, B.A.
2. The Vijayanagara Commemoration Volume, containing articles by distinguished scholars in different parts of India, is being compiled on behalf of the Association by Mr. D. J. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B., Dharwar, in consultation with the Karnataka Historical Research Society, through its Secretary, Mr. N. S. Kamalapur, B.A., LL.B.
3. A Vijayanagara Album is being prepared by the well-known artists, Shrinivas & Co.
4. It is proposed to publish guide books also, so as to be useful for visitors to Hampi.
5. If there is sufficient response the Committee is desirous of taking up some more publications of a similar useful nature.

MEMBERSHIP.

The following will be the members of the Association with the respective privileges. Besides the right of being part of the organisation and voting at the meetings of the Association all members paying Rs. 10 and above will have

the privilege of being members of the Reception Committee of the Celebrations.

Patrons Class I:—Paying Rs. 1,000 and more.

Patrons Class II:—Paying Rs. 500 and more.

Patrons of both classes are entitled to (a) Special Residential accommodation at Hampi. (b) Special Reserved Accommodation at all functions connected with the Celebrations. (c) Free presentation copies of all publications of the Association.

Donors Class I:—Paying Rs. 100 or more.

Donors Class II:—Paying Rs. 50 or more. Donors of both classes will be entitled to (a) Free residential accommodation, (b) Special accommodation at all functions, (c) Free presentation of the Commemoration Volume, History of Vijayanagara, and the Album.

Ordinary Members Class I:—Paying Rs. 25 or more, entitled to (a) Free lodging at Hampi and admission to all functions. (b) Free presentation of the Vijayanagara Commemoration Volume.

Ordinary Members Class II:—Paying Rs. 10 or more. Entitled to (a) free lodging and admission to all functions. (b) Free presentation of the Kannada History and the Album.

Ordinary Members Class III:—Paying Rs. 5 and more. Entitled to (a) Free admission to all functions and presentation of the History of Vijayanagara or Album at their option.

The Committee appeals to all lovers of Indian culture to help the Committee by liberal donations, active assistance and help and by attending the celebrations at Hampi in large numbers, and thus to commemorate the rich cultural legacy bequeathed by the Vijayanagara Empire. All contributions should be addressed, "The Chairman, Vijayanagara Empire Six-Centenary Association, Dharwar."



Why endure the torment of Nerve Pains and Headaches when 2 Yeast-Vite Tablets can bring glorious relief in 5-15 Minutes? Why live in the shadows of depression, "nerves" & exhaustion when Yeast-Vite Tablets can so quickly restore the sunshine of glorious health? Why let your life be a martyrdom to sleeplessness, indigestion or rheumatism, when Yeast-Vite can drive away these troubles so quickly—so safely—and with such absolute certainty? Yeast-Vite has been proved the world over. It is the world's wonder tonic which couples quick relief with LASTING BENEFIT! Why suffer a day longer—an hour even—when Yeast-Vite has placed record-breaking relief within the reach of all?

From All Retailers & Stores
In Bottles of
20 Tablets, 50 Tablets
and 100 Tablets.

WARNING
We cannot too strongly urge purchasers to look out to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE" see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

IRVING'S
Yeast-Vite

Agents for Bombay:—CAMA NORTON & CO.,
23, Meadows & Coet, Fort, BOMBAY.

"Yeast-Vite" is Life!
"Yeast-Vite" is The
Wonder Tonic of the age.

YEAST-VITE RELIEVES
NERVE PAINS - In 5/15 MINS.
HEADACHES - In 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE - In 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION - In 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES" - In 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION - In 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION - In 15/30 MINS.
SLEEPLESSNESS - In 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM - In 24 HOURS
CONSTIPATION - In 36 HOURS
IMPURE BLOOD - In 36 HOURS

No Cure-No Pay

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

NOTE
LOOK FOR
THIS SHAPED
BOTTLE—
AND ACCEPT
NO OTHER



The Bangalore Woollen
Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.
BANGALORE CITY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Recently complaints have been brought to our notice, that certain dealers supply imitations of our shirtings in place of our "Gold Standard" shirtings.

To protect the interest of purchasers, we draw their attention to our trade mark on the face, plait of every piece and selvedge stamp at every two yards of cloth.

Sole distributors:—
BRIJMOHAN KRISHAN PRAZAD,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE MARK

KALIDASA, A COMPARISON AND SHAKESPEARE A CONTRAST

Beauty, for the European, is something very special, very definite, something clear-cut. It is all that embodies the ideal of the race. It is 'their' thought, 'their' heart, 'their' blood, perpetuated in a handful of dust. It is Greece; it is Rome; it is France; it is England. They are quite sure what beauty means. But some of us have our doubts. We find that beauty is as variable as the types of human beings. There is no "it" about it. An English damsel and an Ethiopian damsel may both be called lovely. To put one above another is sheer idolatry.

The fact is, man is not the same everywhere. This is a truth that is often ignored because most men are unaware of it. The output of each social group has a local habitation and a name. In other words, all thought has a history. Whatever man produces is coloured by his surroundings. Even the most original personality cannot escape this fate.

Through Shakespeare speaks the whole of the Elizabethan age; through Kalidasa, so far as we can be sure of his date, the best of the epoch of Vikramaditya. To compare and contrast the two is, ultimately, to compare and contrast the spiritual adventure of England with that of India.

This is not possible in a brief essay. All that can be done here is to suggest some contrast and contact between the two poets. Kalidasa and Shakespeare, although antipodal in many respects, touch each other at more than one point.

Where The Two Differ

To begin with some points of contrast. These are the most striking.

Shakespeare lived in a semi-barbarous age, when murder, arson, rape, lechery existed side by side with the free questings of the spirit. He was, as Romain Rolland aptly remarked to the present writer, only the "most wonderful creature in that superb Elizabethan menagerie." Yes, menagerie is the fittest word to describe the ethos and aroma of the epoch. Kalidasa, on the other hand, passed his days within a period of great culture, when thought and sentiment had attained a singular maturity and beauty. Here we may contrast the blood and thunder, indeed the mere clatter and noise, of many of Shakespeare's plays with the quiet refinement and studied subtlety of Kalidasa. This indicates that the one was writing for the incult, brutal mob (the rich and the titled were a mob too), while the other for an audience of knowledge and taste. The Indian poet played, like a master-musician, upon a language rich and harmonious, capable of conveying the subtlest nuances of thought; the English poet hammered into music, now rude now wildly beautiful, a tongue still in the making. The bawdiness of Shakespeare's plays, which often end because no one is left alive on the stage, would have seemed to Kalidasa and his age a barbarous

(Dr. Ranjee G. Shahani, D.Litt. (Sorbonne), Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and the author of "Shakespeare Through Eastern Eyes," attempts in the October issue of the "Aryan Path" a contrast and a contact between the greatest Indian poet and his English counterpart. His article is reproduced below.)

theme for a poet: to Shakespeare, perhaps, Kalidasa's swarm of divinities (Indra and the rest) would have appeared nothing less than inter-mundane invalids.

Still deeper differences there are, but we cannot afford to linger over them. Suffice it to say that Shakespeare had no belief in God, no faith in immortality, no trust in the betterment of our lot in a future state. For him this life was the only reality: all else was smoke, dimming the glow of truth. (Shakespeare, by the by, was more anti-Christian than even Nietzsche). He had occasional mystical glimpses, but no steady or continuous vision. In all this he was the very antithesis of Kalidasa. The English poet, in his outlook, was probably wiser than the Indian; but he was not half so profound. He put too high a valuation upon man: unlike Kalidasa, he did not see the unity of all sentient life (let us recall the farewell scene in 'Sakuntala,' Act IV).

Attitude To Love And Women

But to come to contacts. In their attitude to love and woman and the charmed world of the fairy the two poets see in parallel.

Women are the foundation of Kalidasa's art: on them he lavished all the colours on his palette. The same, in lesser degree, is true of Shakespeare also. Both poets, in their different ways, found themselves fascinated by women of two extreme types: the enchantress and the simple girl. The one gave us Malavika and Sakuntala; the other, Cleopatra and Miranda. And both came to feel that, in the end, 'amor vincit omnia'. But both also realised, or rather knew, that in order to be happy in this world one had to have illusions. Sakuntala and Miranda triumph over circumstances not because they are particularly resourceful or masterful, but because they have the capacity to surrender themselves completely, unquestioningly, irrevocably. For them love is a form of dedication. And the two poets, gazing, as it were, from on high, saw that victory in love lies with that person who puts self last. True love, according to them, is a feeling that, once aroused, is independent of time and place. It is a gift from the treasury of Heaven, which neither moth nor rust can corrupt. In brief, the two poets have the same philosophy of love.

Whether we think of Juliet or of Jessica, or of Urvashi or of Malavika, the feeling that comes to birth in these flaming hearts is rendered with a freshness and a grace that are inimitable. Just as the corn ripens, the flower

blooms and the noontide sun shines, so do they love, these breathing immortal figures, with all the illusions and enchantments of youth. We have seen them fancy-free; we shall find them passionate lovers. All things ripen in due season.

With a deep and tender glance the two poets have explored the variegated emotions of these loving souls; and both have painted for us, with matchless art, the same willing abasement before a beloved spirit, the same domination suffered with delight, and the same devotion that knows how to give all and how to forgive all. But every picture has a reverse side; and the two poets, who saw woman in all her diversity and complexity, have limned for us, with equal mastery, jealousy in all its nuances.

Where Kalidasa Excelled

Perhaps the Hindu poet surpassed his English rival in delicacy and penetration: a sigh, a groan, a smile, a blush, an airy nothing of feeling, conveyed to him the very secret of a woman's soul. The restless and unfatigable genius of Shakespeare found it irksome to linger over these delicate and subtle shades of emotion. Yet, on the whole, both poets had a sharp eye for woman's ways. Only, Kalidasa's heroines are more deeply imagined and more subtly presented. Shakespeare drew men better, far better, than his Indian rival: women he saw as a man sees them, not as they see themselves or are seen by one of themselves.

The surprising thing, in studying the two poets, is not to see them envisioning love and woman in a similar light, but to find among them parallels even in matters of technique. (This is an interesting topic, but we cannot go into it here). And then, just as they are at one, in the main, in their analysis of the human heart, so they seem to delight in the same great simplicities. Open air, magic, moonlight, fairies, the charmed world of the little people—these, these meant not a little to them. And, above all, music and flowers.

Exaggerated Estimate Of Shakespeare's Genius

Certain English critics, and these the most vocal, exaggerate the importance of Shakespeare. It is crude, primitive or fabulously naive to look upon the poet as "infallible" and, in any case, as superior to every other artist. This veneration for the bard, converting him into a kind of Mecca and Medina, may be said to be merely a form of national eccentricity. Happily, thinkers are more broad-minded. My friend the late lamented Thomas Whitaker, who knew Shakespeare as

well as any specialist, considered the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus as the most magnificent thing in European literature. Swinburne, it appears, held the same view. Not long ago Havelllock Ellis confessed that he was no longer impressed by the sound and fury of Shakespeare's tragedies, while Professor Emile Legouis, speaking of the comedies and histories, admitted to me that they were full of local and perishable elements. The truth is that there is very little in the work of even the greatest men that is of permanent value. Shakespeare has as much that lasts as most men; but to consider everything of his as sacrosanct is, not to mince words, sheer rubbish.

Personally about half a dozen plays and a few sonnets are all that I care for: there are some things, like "The Merchant of Venice," which, with the exception of fragments here and there, I find I can scarcely read—my fault perhaps. Less and less am I attracted by what deals with the show of things. In the bulk of his work Shakespeare is too much of an artist, and paradoxical as it may seem, this was his great limitation. I often feel that there is more humanity in a single page of Dickens than in an entire play of Shakespeare. This may sound odd, but is none the less true.

Kalidasa's Creations

Kalidasa had his failures too. The 'Race of Raghu', though sprayed with felicitous bright as

(Continued on page 62)



SAFER, BETTER,
HARMLESS and 100%
reliable.



MATA-OXYGEN
TABLETS.

Rs. 1/8 per tube of
16 Tablets.

Detailed Literature and Medical
Opinion together with samples
against annas four in stamps
from:—

The MODERN BIRTH-
CONTROL CLINIC.

Near Palace Talkies, Opp:
Byculla Station, Bombay.

France's New Colonial Policy Causes Uneasiness In Britain

French Retreat From Syria And Indo-China May Prove Embarrassing For British Policy In Near And Far East

At first glance it may appear a matter of indifference to the British Empire that a government of the Left has taken power in France. This is not so. The policies of Premier Blum, or of any other administration in Paris with strong leanings toward Marxism, are a matter of concern from the point of view of British interests in the world. This applies to the position in the Far East as well as to that in the Mediterranean basin, writes "Augur" in "New York Times."

Again, at first glance it may seem immaterial to Britain if the French keep their League mandate over Syria, or if they free the native States created in that part of the globe. In Paris a committee has been set up by M. Blum to study the problem of terminating the Syrian mandate.

It is true that ever since Great Britain gave up its mandatory powers over Iraq the French position in Syria has been difficult. The Arab population of Damascus and Beirut in the French area is

more numerous and has a higher standard of culture than its relatives in Baghdad, where the British have created an independent kingdom. The Syrians demand for themselves the same sovereign status and right to membership in the League that Iraq received.

FRENCH TROUBLES IN SYRIA

The French have found it one-rous to carry on the affairs of government in Syria. A large number of troops is needed to maintain order and there is no prospect of a remunerative return for the outlay of millions of francs each year. The French Government has tried to organize Syria into several republic placed under a high commissioner from Paris. This administrative authority is backed by a strong garrison. Still, risings occur periodically and discontent among the people is constant.

As long as the Government at Paris was in the hands of moderate politicians the situation in Syria, though unsatisfactory, remained under control, because the High Commissioner was empowered to use force if occasion demanded. Now M. Blum and his friends are in power. They hold that it is not permissible to bend an alien population to the will of France. In other words, the French Socialists recoil from the idea of forceful methods in colonial administration. They want to get out of this wasps' nest.

From the standpoint of British imperial interests the French policy in Syria holds a menace. The situation is not improved by the admission that the French in this case desire to follow Britain's example in Iraq. For the French retreat from Syria creates embarrassment for the British authority in Palestine.

POSSIBILITY POINTED.

The Arabs in Damascus have close ties with those of Jerusalem. The influence of the Egyptian nationalists is bad enough; if, on the other side of Palestine, a sovereign Arab State came into being, the situation would be much worse.

Great Britain cannot clear out of Palestine. Precisely because the Jewish national home in that country, created by the British, is such a success it cannot now be deserted. Mandate or no mandate, the British are obliged to stay on the banks of the Jordan. Even if the Jews were not there, the obligation to stay would persist. For is not Palestine fast becoming the nodal point of British imperial communications by air, a sort of citadel for the Imperial Air Force? It also is the outlet on the Mediterranean for the oil of Iraq. Whatever critics of the Government say in the House of Commons, the British interest demands the maintenance of a firm hold over Palestine.

That is not easy, because of the racial hatred of the Arab for the Jew, and especially because of the growth of feeling of racial unity among the Arabs of Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq. The British have a difficult situation to contend with. Instead of the two battalions usually placed at his disposal, ten have now been given

him, and London feels that sterner and stronger measures of repression will be necessary before the present outbreak of violence is again driven underground.

From the imperial viewpoint, it would seem in the interest of the British and French to act in co-operation in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and in their relations with Iraq, the Transjordan and the independent kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The need of this co-operation is admitted in London as well as in Paris. Yet the French declare their intention of surrendering the mandate over Syria without having consulted the British on this point.

IN THE FAR EAST.

Algeria is too closely interwoven with French interests for the Marxists in Paris to consider any change there in a hurry, and Morocco, too, is close enough to France to keep it well in the sphere of national interests. But in the Far East the French have colonial possessions which, while of great value, are much less known at home. These are in Indo-China and consist of the colonies of Cochinchina and Tonkin and the protected State of Anam and Cambodia. The French have been installed there since the early Eighties. But they have been unable to link up this rich domain with the metropolis as closely as they have their North African possessions. Their hold upon it is a purely administrative one, and it will last only as long as the will exists to use force, if necessary, to defend it.

For years a succession of weak administrators has allowed a nationalist movement to take root, especially in Anam. The French Socialists are averse to employing force in any form to oblige native populations to remain under the French flag. This fact makes imperially minded people in London apprehensive. They fear that Mr. Blum, or some other Socialist Minister, will move to restore the independence of the Anamite empire with its annexed province of Tonkin.

"A BLOW TO BRITAIN."

This would be a direct blow to British interests in the Far East. The bays of the coast of French Indo-China bordering upon the China Sea are natural harbours. They are ready-made naval bases in the proximity of the imperial stronghold of Singapore. An independent Anam, much more even than the Philippines, would be exposed to penetration by Japanese influence.

The prospect opened up is unpleasant from the point of view of British naval strategy on the approaches to the Indian Ocean. But forwarned is forearmed. If and when a government of the Left in France thinks fit to surrender its rights in Asia, British preferential rights on the Indo-China coast must have been reserved in advance.

Thus it is seen that internal politics in France has a direct bearing upon British imperial policy. To intervene in them would be ticklish. Yet clearly British diplomacy is obliged to foresee possible developments and act accordingly.

1. RENEW YOUTH AND STRENGTH WITH

Kiran Jawani

2. A MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR DIABETES IS "ASUGARY".

Send for particulars to:—Amritdhara Pharmacy No. 3 Amritdhara Bldgs., Amritdhara P. Office, LAHORE.



SEX-OL

for PERMANENT SEX-HEALTH

After years of patient research, German Manufacturing Chemists have at last manufactured Sexol which successfully roots out all the sex discrepancies caused by excesses and overdoings. W. Rihl's Sexol is now an internationally known remedy to eradicate every cause of sexual weakness.

W. Rihl's Sexol is an incomparable general tonic as well. It relieves the sufferer from diabetes, brain fog, nervousness and one full course of Sexol will make you a perfect He-Man.

Trial size 10 pills Rs. 1/-
40 " Rs. 3/6/-
85 " Rs. 5/8/-

Postage extra.

SEX-OL

At All Chemists

Sole Agents:—

LAXMIDAS DAHYABHAI & CO.,

Chemists & Druggists 6, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Stockists:—P. Ruckmehandas & Co. Lamington Road.

General Stores: Matunga.

Oriental Pharmacy, Sandhurst Road.



GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY

From time immemorialist has been the custom to poke fun at the "twelve good men and true" who according to their consciences, beliefs and interpretations of the Judges' summing up, have been called upon to bring in the verdict.

Many assert that the jury system was and perhaps is farcical.

Certainly juries were a wonderful and fearful assortment of men in those days. Which is scarcely surprising when one considers that it is an anomaly of the law that a Jurymen's intelligence should be measured by his rent roll or by his rate receipts.

A specimen common jury was described by Mr. Kenyon. It included a laundryman, cowkeeper, clerk, coffee-housekeeper, butler, farrier, milkman and hairdresser.

A special jury panel, where the intelligence was supposed to be high, included publicans, hairdressers, boarding-house-keepers, lamplighters, horse-dealers, green grocers, butchers, waiters and artists.

An important civil action was tried before the late Mr. Justice Jelf. The judge had devoted many hours to a lucid and painstaking summing up of the case and the jury had spent half of another day in consultation, when at last they returned into court to the manifest relief of everybody present. It was only, however to explain that they could not arrive at a decision. "What is your difficulty?" asked the Judge impatiently.

Quips And Cranks By Past Masters Of Law

ently. "If you please your Lordship," answered the foreman, tugging at his forelock, "we want to know what all this here case is about."

One of the most amusing verdicts given by a jury was in a case where the prisoner was charged with wilful murder.

It was doubtful whether the deceased died from a blow struck by the accused or from a purely accidental fall on a doorstep.

The Jury after grappling with the problem for some hours, delivered this singular verdict:

"We find that the deceased died from a blow; if the prisoner administered the blow it was wilful murder; if it was the doorstep it was manslaughter."

A Toss-up

Some juries found a simple way out of a disagreement by the expedient of tossing up a coin heads, 'guilty', tails, 'not guilty'.

Perhaps the best story in connection with juries, however, is one which was told by Lord Eldon. His Lordship noticing during the progress of trial that one of the jurymen was absent said "There

are only eleven jurymen; where is the twelfth?" "Please, my lord" said one of the eleven, "he has gone away about some business, but he has left his vote with me."

There was a case in which the prisoner was charged with a most horrible murder and the evidence left no doubt as to his guilt.

After a great deal of discussion the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The judge, angry at so outrageous a violation of their duty, did what he ought not to have done—asked the reason for such a verdict, when they knew the prisoner was guilty and ought to be hanged.

"That's just it, my lord" said the foreman, "I assure you, we had no doubt about the prisoner's guilt, but we thought there had been deaths enough in the family lately—and so gave him the benefit of the doubt."

One of the most amusing features of the Jury System was the ingenious excuses brought forward by unwilling servers who wish to be relieved from their duties.

When James Hannen was the

president of the Probate Division he was skilfully outwitted by a jury man, who asked to be exempted from serving.

Seeing him dressed in sombre garment Sir Lames asked on what grounds he desired to be relieved.

"My Lord," said the applicant, "I am deeply interested in a funeral which takes place to-day and am most anxious to follow."

He was excused and the man departed; the Judge found out the next day that he was the undertaker.

Legal Wit

"The Lawyer is a gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it to himself."

"Where did the car hit this man?" asked the lawyer when questioning the attending physician at the trial.

"At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae," responded the doctor. The foreman of the jury rose in his seat and remarked, "I've lived in this country for upwards of fifty years and I have never heard of any such place; I believe it's a made up case."

Judge:—Gentlemen of the Jury is it your verdict that the prisoner at the bar is guilty or is not guilty?

Foreman:—We finds her not guilty, and hopes she won't do it again.

BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY

B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the **SENTINEL**.

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel,"

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Palamkote Family

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF NINETEENTH CENTURY BOMBAY

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

Works on biography and autobiography in Gujarati literature are few and far between. Perhaps the literary taste of the majority of readers of this language has not yet reached the stage when they can, for the sake of diversion from the plethora of novels, poetry and dramas which flood the market and the average bookshop, legitimately demand publications on the life-work of persons who have nobly lived in the past and "left their foot-prints on the sands of time" or who are bound to do so after their mundane career is over.

To a devotee of Gujarati literature, therefore, it affords great pleasure to welcome a publication of this type, combining both biography and autobiography written in a delectable racy style, from the pen of no less a writer than the veteran Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote, a versatile Bombay journalist, author and musician, whose activities in these lines were briefly reviewed in these columns last year.

The book is entitled "My Mother!" as it is the bright career of her mother that left an indelible impress on her mind and went to mould her career as well, and that induced her to bring out the book and make it a volume of permanent interest, incorporating within its valued pages the life-work of her father the late Mr. Limjibhoy Dossabhoj Palamkote together with references to her brother and cousin, incidentally reserving a chapter—at the end of the book, with true ladylike grace—for her own eventful career, to make the family picture complete.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION

The book contains 600 pages, is neatly bound, and just issued, like several of her latest publications, for 'private circulation', among friends and sympathisers. The life sketches have distinct values of their own, and worth perusal not once but many times over, not only for the wealth of information on scores of subjects



Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhoy, Palamkote, (author of "My Mother.")

for a period extending well nigh to a century, on the social and industrial evolutions of the Parsis of the past century, their modes of living, customs and manners of the orthodox section as well as of the 'reformers'—as 'reformers' were known in those days—the proverbial integrity and commercial morality of those giants or captains of industry whose business operations extended not only throughout India and Ceylon but as far as China and Japan, not to mention Aden and European countries, to vary the phrase, "on that side of Suez". It throws a flood of light on the happy days that have gone—perhaps never to return again in all their full glory, when people believed in and practised in simplicity, plain living and high thinking, in being God fearing, good neighbours and good citizens, to whom honesty and integrity in all walks of life were the very breath of their nostrils.

AVABAI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The biography of her intelligent mother Avabai, born in 1847, occupies over 250 pages. It is mostly a reproduction of the autobiography written by Avabai herself in her own handwriting which has been preserved all these years by her dutiful daughter, Bhikhaiji, as a precious heritage and which she now, on the eve of her retirement and cessation of all activities, has made it see the light of the day in this volume. It

speaks of her education that was begun in Bombay while a child of five years, and which had to be temporarily suspended due to lack of educational facilities at Aden where she had to go under parental roof; but the studies were resumed on her return to Bombay while she had entered her teens, before her marriage with Limjibhoy a few years later. The instructive details of all the incidents that happened before the marriage reveal a state of affairs where the parents of the couple, particularly the bride, were the dominating personalities in the transaction, unlike the present-day custom of allowing the principal parties at stake to have their say in a matter in which they are vitally concerned. After marriage her departure for Palamkote and her short stay there, where she picked up some knowledge of Tamil proves interesting perusal. Though she was not highly educated (as the term is generally understood in the modern days of big University examinations) her sound and admirable views on the need of sound education which she eloquently stressed, coupled with her modesty, kindness, generosity, rare traits and superb ideals of womanhood and motherhood—these and others embellish the brochure. "Education is the best legacy a parent can leave for his or child" she fervently pleaded. Equally devoted was she to music, and often said "music is the only art that does not corrupt the mind and a treasure that cannot

be stolen."

ORIGIN OF "PALAMKOTE"

The history of the Palamkote family and their achievements there is graphically described in the book. In 1801, one of the ancestors of the author, named Mr. Pallonji Jiwanji Jilla was on his way to China for business purposes. He was shipwrecked near Tinnevely. While many were drowned in the tragedy, Pallonji luckily escaped death. He clung to some wreckage and reached the shore. His plight was known to some fishermen who advised him to go to Palamkottah nearby, where he could find the necessary protection and help. He agreed to do so, and they took him to that place, where he and his successors were destined to play an important part for 63 years. He was introduced to a wealthy Hindu merchant, and he was so much impressed with his candour and business acumen that they soon became very 'chummy'. As both were pucca businessmen it was not long before both found it advantageous to enter into business dealings. As Mr. Pallonji had lost his all in the shipwreck and had not possessed any cash, the merchant volunteered to advance a sum of Rs. 30,000 to buy goods from Bombay and to bring it to Palamkottah. Pallonji seized this golden opportunity.

The merchant was soon convinced of the honesty of his friend and, believe it or not, he did not even ask for receipt of the payment of the sum of Rs. 30,000, which speaks volume for the prevailing notions of business morality in those days.

Pallonji went straight to Bombay, purchased goods, viz. oilman's stores etc. and other articles which are generally kept in a "Europe Shop", and returned soon to Palamkottah. This strengthened the favourable impression he had already created in the mind of the merchant, who implicitly trusted him in the conduct of the shop. Pallonji was made a partner and after some years he became the sole proprietor, and made a name and fame, and acquired much wealth in business which was considerably increased. The name "Pallonji" stood for honesty and integrity and a large number of residents of that place and adjoining districts found safety in the shop by lodging their cash and valuables without any formal transactions of taking receipts, as there were no banking facilities in those days. Even the Government authorities thought it advisable to treat it as Treasury by keeping their revenues, cash etc. from A. D. 1891.

TRUSTEES OF TEMPLE

To what great extent he had won the hearts of the people by whom he was highly esteemed will be gathered from the fact that he and his successors, Dossabhoj and Limjibhoy were made trustees of a Hindu Temple and they discharged their duties in their administration much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

After Pallonji's death his son Dossabhoj stepped in the shoes of the founder of the firm and he kept the traditions nobly. He adopted a relative of his (his aunt's son) Mr. Limjibhoy Giara, as his son, who naturally inherited his surname, estates, and business after his death, and carried on the ancestral traditions.

The name 'Palamkottah' was so indissolubly connected with the illustrious family that it was thought advisable to adopt that name. So the present-day name of "Palamkote" is but an abbreviation of "Palamkottahwala" by

(Continued on page 47)

SARIDON
CURES PAINS AND
SPASMS OF ALL KINDS
QUICKLY • SAFELY

Post Office Box No. 199
BOMBAY.

Please send me a sample of
SARIDON Free of all
charges.

NAME
ADDRESS

(Please write in Block letters.)
Bom. Chronicle X-38

Books & Their Writers

RECENT FICTION

A Big Batch Of Thrillers

EMILY COULTON DIES, by Maurice B. Dix, Ward-Lock & Co., London.

SUSPICION WAS AROUSED, by Alan Brock Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London. 7s. 6d.

CASE OF THE FIFTH KEY, by Gregory Dean, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London. 7s. 6d.

TWO-GUN SHERIFF, by J. Allan Dunn, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London. 3s. 6d.

FIG-TREE JOHN, by Edwin Colfe, T. Werner Laurie, London. 7s. 6d.

The mystery thriller, that typical and characteristic literary dope of the nerve-racked modern civilization, seems to have monopolized the publishing trade. Everyday one sees more and more of these novels—full, as usual of murders, revolver-shootings and invariably interwoven with some kind of romance. Here are five of them, good as this type of fiction goes but with hardly any outstanding literary value. Each with a highly colourful and flashy dust-jacket—so very much like the costume of a gaudy female! Their contents are equally superficial, obviously laboured but all the usual ingredients of thrills, suspense and shootings are liberally provided.

"Emily Coulton Dies" by Maurice Dix is one of those murder stories in which circumstantial evidence is made to point to the wrong person. That the innocent accused in this story is a girl lends unusual interest to the novel which, of course, ends with the right murderer hanged and the wronged girl vindicated.

"Suspicion Was Aroused" when queer things began to happen in an English village. "Charlie Davis, father-in-law of the local constable" unravels the mystery and provides an entirely new type of amateur detective.

The interesting feature of "The Case of the Fifth Key" is that here the mystery is solved by a detective without ever investigating the actual scene of crime and simply from Police records. Rather too ingenious!

"Fig Tree John" is perhaps difficult to class along with the above thrillers but it is quite an exciting story. Fig Tree John is a Red Indian Chief, "killer of five white men" who is angry with his son for having married a white woman. Well-written but a little too much involved with the supposed complexes and prejudices of Red Indians. Would the white writers never regard the non-whites as ordinary human beings and not as barbarous or museum-piece philosophers?

In the wild West of America even Sheriffs must have two guns and a pack-saddle. Here is the story of one such "Two-gun Sheriff", riding through the desert to bring desperate killers to justice. Lot of excitement and horse-flesh!

K. A. A.

TRUTH

Vindicate Truth, ye men on earth, In circumstances good or bad. No higher gift of God to men Down ages it has shone ever. In Truth is beauty, joy and love. Christ, Zoroaster taught us so. Aye, scientists search after Truth. Though ye be called obstinate, nay

Then vindicate, still cling to Truth, J. C. K.

A VICTIM OF NAZI WRATH

Eminent men of letters in England,—confirmed and convinced Pacifists all,—have at last had their conscience pricked at the enormity of the Nazi Terror that rules Germany to-day. The concentration camps with their cellular cells and the atrocious methods which have condemned thousands of true and honest Germans to a living hell have received, no doubt, world-wide attention. The case of Carl von Ossietzky has roused the indignation of a world yearning for peace and shuddering to think of the future with Hitlers and Mussolinis let loose. True, the Treaty of Versailles was humiliating to Germany and only crass stupidity could look with equanimity and think all would be well again.

But, "we who write this little book," say these eminent Pacifists and men of letters, "do not, it is true, also write the Treaty of Versailles. There is in fact not one of us who has not, at some time or another, protested against it; but with Ossietzky's example before us, measuring ourselves by his standard of prescience and of energy, can we say that we have done enough to support the Germans who stood against Hitler? Can we declare that, since we did all that we could, no drop of the blood of the German martyrs stains us? Can we wash our hands and say that we had nothing to do with the fate of these innocent men?" The guilty conscience has spoken. Vyvyan Adams, Norman Angell, G. P. Gooch, Gerald Heard, Aldous Huxley, C. Day Lewis, Rose Macaulay, Gilbert Murray, J. B. Priestly, R. Ellis Roberts, Bertrand Russell, H. G. Wells, A. Williams-Elliot, Leonard and Virginia Woolf—are names to conjure with. They wield powerful pens; but could they not have pulled their powerful weight with effect against the downfall of the Democratic Government of Germany under the hegemony of Social Democracy, and the Weimer Constitution? Could they not have raised an effective voice which would force the British Government to give up an obviously pro-German foreign policy? But they have confessed they have not done what they could have done. They cannot avow that no drop of the blood of the German martyrs stains them. Only von Ossietzky, languishing in a Nazi concentration camp could rouse their conscience, to their duty to the cause of Pacifism and Peace.

Ossietzky's "Crime"

Who is Ossietzky? What is his crime? "He wanted to make every German feel a hatred of war—in short, to stabilise the revulsion of a period when militarism had just led the nation to disaster." Like millions of others, Ossietzky was forced into the German army against will. "All through the war I served in the army," he says. I know war as it is, not through reading about opinion both of war and the profession of arms.... There is nothing heroic in war, but it brings terror and misery to mankind." To point this out, as is the duty of every supporter of peace, von Ossietzky waged a heroic battle. He was neither a Communist nor does he belong to any particular party. He was a citizen and a civilian and he wanted to educate Germans to be civilians. "There is nothing more devastating than the omnipotence of the Generals,"

he declared. It is to break down this "omnipotence" of the Generals that he dedicated his life and exerted every ounce of his tremendous energy and the passion of the prophetic soul he possessed. "Germany is without the tradition of liberty.... she lacks the pride of the civilian when confronted with the uniform," he wrote. Over and over again during the reigns of the Kaisers it has been drummed into Germans that it is a crime against the nation to refuse anything to militarism." Carl von Ossietzky was as determined as a rock. He refused every thing to that predatory militarism. That is his crime. He is paying for it with his blood in the Nazi concentration camp, for the entire regime is built upon militarism of the most dreadful type.

He edited the "Weltbune" which fearlessly advocated his creed. It had carried out a powerful place for itself in German life. The reactionaries who had bowed to the Republic and the Weimer constitution looked at with disfavour. The "omnipotent generals" who had been secretly organising for the capture of the lost power, hated it and would have sooner crushed it and its editor. But their time was not yet. They waited and they have won. The Republic, creaked, thanks to pusillanimous Social Democracy. The Nazi hordes were all over the streets. In 1930 they won their first election victory. They were able to prevent the showing of the film "All Quiet on the Western Front", a picture based on the famous novel of Remarque. Ossietzky wrote then: "Again a typical Republican tragedy has been unrolled. We see a State which deserts itself, a State which paralyses the arm of those who want to defend it. The spectacle is pitiable. Fascism won its first great victory.

.... To-day it has slain a film; to-morrow it will be something else." How prophetic was his words! The fire on the Reichstag came soon after. The Weimer Republic was burnt down to ashes with it. Hitler has become the "Führer". The Terror has been let loose. And Ossietzky, this Martyr of Peace, now lan-

THE URDU SHORT STORY

Two Interesting Essays In Literary Criticism

"AFSANA NIGARI" by Syed Wiqar Azeem, Saraswati Publishing House, Allahabad.

"HAMARE AFSANE" by Syed Wiqar Azeem, Saraswati Publishing House, Allahabad.

Here are two interesting studies of the recent trends in Urdu short story writing. "Afsana Nigari" deals with the basic elements of a short story. The author is evidently a follower of the Catholic tradition in literature and does not favour the ultra-realistic trends that have become manifest in the modern short stories. Mr. Azeem shows a fair grasp of the theory and technique of the short story but is naturally handicapped by lack of sufficient experience of the craft himself. That, perhaps, explains his over-emphasis on the form rather than the subject matter of the short story.

"Hamare Afsana Nigari" is directly concerned with Indian short stories and Indian short story writers. One regrets, however, that in discussing the respective merits of different Indian story-writers the author has been unnecessarily free with his praise which again betrays his unconcern for the subject-matter of the short story. Included in his fairly exhaustive list are many indifferent craftsmen but he is not sufficiently critical of any of them. Like a benevolent saint he showers his praise on all them. Is it not surprising for instance, to use almost identical words of appreciation for Premchand and Sajjad Hyder, Ahmed Ali and Majnun Gorakhpuri? Surely a literary critic ought to be a little more discriminating and critical.

One has no hesitation, however, in congratulating Mr. Azeem on these books. He has done a real service to Urdu literature by being the first to discuss the technique and role of Urdu short story in such concise and readable volumes.

K. A. A.

guishes in the Nazi concentration camp. He is still at the mercy of the guards. He is known to be a broken man now and is at the end of his strength. "His life is in danger if he lives im-
(Continued on page 14)

N. G. VIRKAR

GIVES BEST REFRESHMENT & DINNER SERVICE AT FOLLOWING

PREMISES IN

BOMBAY CITY.

No. 1.
Welankar
Hindu
Hotel,
Girgaon,
Tram
Corner.

Special accommodation for
Ladies & Families.
Please Step in Once and Convince
Yourself.

No. 2.
Girgaon
Hindu
Refresh-
ment
House,
Kanda-
wadi,
Tram
Corner.

Begging Mercy For Conquered Menfolk



A dramatic scene following the capture of Pozoblanco, on the Cordoba Front, by Spanish insurgents. The entire female population of the town is shown lined up and on the way to the main square to demonstrate and plead for the lives of their men folk.



Holding a white shirt in front of her, a Spanish woman pleads for the life of her son at the hands of the rebels.



Rebel soldiers searching wreckage of hospital at Burgos, insurgent headquarters, after a Government plane had bombed the same.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN ARCH SPY TURNED BUDDHIST MONK, GOES TO TIENTSIN

Hard times and lack of support have compelled Abbot Chao Kung, better known to the world as the mysterious Trebitsch Lincoln, former M.P. for Darlington, to forsake Shanghai, says "The People."

The Buddhist monk has now gone to Tientsin, where he and his two men and three women disciples hope to find a better reception than Shanghai has given them.

Chao Kung has been seeking financial and spiritual support from the Chinese Buddhist community, but his efforts have met with little or no success.

Last year, he planned to build a Chinese junk for a Buddhist mission overseas, but the project failed for lack of cash.

When conditions showed no improvement during the last few months, Chao Kung turned his eyes to North China, where, he was told, believers of Buddhism would be glad to help maintain him and his disciples.

So he began to plan for the trip. Some enthusiasm was finally worked up and after collecting enough money for the fare he and his disciples sailed from Tientsin.

The Charity Performance

(Continued from page 1.)

builder and the builder's provider. When the author needs the services of these men, he finds that they will not give him reduced terms because he is an author. Yet, indirectly, he is asked to give them his work either for nothing or at a considerable discount.

But there are other forms of charity which necessitate the purchase of bodily requisites, such as food and clothing, for those whose means will not permit them to purchase these necessities. Here again the author is asked to pay for services for which, apparently, others must be paid. At such an argument the promoter loses patience and exclaims: "The essence of charity is the free gift and why should not the author also be one of the givers?" Which annoys the author, because it is such a bland assumption that were it not for the opportunity afforded by the promoter the author would never give to any charity. An author is just as other men are. He has his own per charities—charities which particularly appeal to him because of their nature and the knowledge he has of their needs; he has near and urgent claims on his bounty in his own immediate neighbourhood which have to be met out

of his income, and every assault on the source of that income, lessens his capacity to help those he most desires to help.

If he is not more charitable than his neighbour it does not follow that he is less charitable merely because he is a writer. Neither does it follow that because he is an author he can and must give more freely, more widely and more frequently than his fellow-citizen. If he gives from his income to whom he can, what he can and when he can, he has done his duty. How far his income will permit him to meet his charitable inclinations he alone knows. It is not for others to judge and assess. Besides the charity of the open hand there is the charity of the mind and the heart, and that is a charity to which all men, even authors, are entitled.

In future, playwrights who are requested to consent to a free performance of their work in the interests of "Charity", would be doing themselves and their fellow-dramatists a good turn if by way of reply they were to send a copy of the pamphlet to the promoter of the performance in question.—"The Author".



SILKS
are the finest

For quality and design "Indianese" Silks are matchless. And they really don't cost more. They are genuinely Indian, being made from Kashmir silk yarns.

INDIANESE

SOLE SELLING AGENTS: PUNOOMULL BROS., (INDIA)
KALBADEVI ROAD, or 275, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIALAL VAKIL

Elephanta Sculptures—Bombay Punished For Active Interest—Surprising Committee Personnel—Mr. Hofmeyr's Delhi Sightseeing—Provokes Weary Moral—What Mr. Hofmeyr Was Not Shown—And, Told—New Delhi As Object-Lesson—The Right Message For South Africa—India Misinterpreted, Not "Inadequately Interpreted"—National Culture—Convenient Compendium Of Tokys—Madame Wadia, Sir Robert Bell, Or Sir Radhakrishnan And Our "Leaders"—Pattabhi Sitaramayya Or Kalelkar—All Agree To Play.

Mr. Hofmeyr appreciating the "special significance" of the welcome to Delhi of the South African delegation observed that the civil and religious edifices they had seen on their "sight-seeing" Delhi itinerary had reminded them of the "magnificence of the handiwork and the architectural genius of India's past rulers." "These monuments typified—more than anything else India—the India of art, literature and philosophy—which had been," he remarked, "inadequately interpreted to South Africa by past visitors and which they would do in full measure."

India's Rulers Past and Present

Did Mr. Hofmeyr see the "handiwork" and the "genius" of India's present rulers? Was he told of the "magnificence" of New Delhi? Was he informed of the effective ways by which its present rulers sought to repress "the India of Art" at New Delhi? Who were the past visitors to South Africa who had, as he said, "inadequately interpreted" the India immortalized by its ancient monuments? If he was referring to Indians; more likely than not, he was referring to politicians who were incapable of interpreting that India. That India was a pleasant slogan, remote abstraction for them. If he was referring to non-Indian representatives of India, more likely than not, he was referring to the bureaucratic missionaries who relieve their jaded nerves with antiquarian gambles. They cannot be expected to interpret India, either adequately or, as he said, "inadequately." They can only misinterpret India.

Mr. Hofmeyr Is Optimist

Mr. Hofmeyr assures us that he would interpret when he returns the "India of Art" to South Africa in "full measure." Obviously, Mr. Hofmeyr is as ambitious as he is an optimist. He must realise that India's present rulers, I am using more or less, his phrase, resent the idea that the "India of Art" architecture and culture should be interpreted by Indians. If he analyses the structure and the situation, he will be soon revealed the fact that all the important strategic posts are dominated by the bureaucratic missionary and imported "experts." The initiative scope for Indian scholarship, its unfettered existence and progress, is, practically, non-existent. He has only to observe the supervision, control and guidance of the museums the universities, research and art institutes in India to know how India's present rulers are an instructive contrast to the rulers who immortalized India and kept the nation uncontaminated by the vulgar pretensions evoked and expressed at, say, New Delhi and "India House" in London.

What Hofmeyr Was Not Told

Was Mr. Hofmeyr told that there is in this city a South African, one whose family has made history in that country, who could have given him some tangible ideas as to the precise manner in which India's present rulers are encouraging the "India of Art" Mr. Hofmeyr has so fervently learnt to admire? Was he informed that this South African



"When Youth Touches Life's Melody."

Britisher is at the head of the leading art institute in the Presidency that has redeemed in some measure the follies the superior Service perpetrated against the "India of Art"? Surely, there is something rotten in the State, if Mr. Hofmeyr remains unacquainted with such a distinguished South African. It is a pity. For, sooner, or later Mr. Hofmeyr's world in South Africa will know of the glaring omission.

Stale Moral

and Absurd Hypothesis

If, however, Mr. Hofmeyr and his South African friends and colleagues could be persuaded to renounce their kind intention to interpret the "India of Art" in "full measure," his decision would be less ambitious, of course, but more legitimately optimistic. For, national art, education and culture in India is a convenient compendium of toys with which all, with uncanny uniformity, agree to regale themselves. And, however, stale and unprofitable the weary and crudely obvious and ubiquitous moral about India's ancient culture and its hypothetical possibilities for world harmony and good-will among men, India's backwardness and cultural dependence will continue to be pleasantly and profitably interpreted, as China, Abyssinia, Spain recently and Russia once experienced, as the fatal "symbol," Maurice Hindus would say, of "spiritual emigration." Madame Wadia, Sir Robert Bell, or Sir Ra-

dhakrishnan and a great number of the politicians who believe they are "leaders," not excluding some of the prominent Congressmen like Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Kalelkar and the Socialists, all agree to boost the ancient glories of India and hold aloft the "symbol" of its "spiritual superiority."

Sad Disappointment

If, however, Mr. Hofmeyr would be so bold and unpleasant as to investigate the present "India of Art" or its cultural "glories" he must be prepared to be disappointed and sadly disillusioned. Neither Sir Robert Bell, nor Madame Wadia and our omniscient and omnipresent "leaders" are interested in the proposition. They fail to see its relevance. They do not see the present and, decidedly, not its relation with the past to which they are naturally so devoted and in which they manifest so much interest. Some of them even go to the extent of smashing national culture past and present and future if only they could be spared the trouble and the inconvenience of examining the nation's young mind and its aspiring impulses. They flatter themselves, some of them, as "advanced" backwards towards the mid-Victorian British attitude which isolated art from life. Some of them prefer to decorate their intellectual conceits with sterner but unassorted labels of what they fondly believe to be "realism"—the species of realism which childish credulity sets in news-

paper headlines and political rhetoric.

The Identical Outlook

So that, Sir Robert Bell, addresses the Bombay University men and women with the same confidence and effect as his critics. Both agree that national culture is a bogey they could play with safely. Both play for safety. Sir Robert Bell, despite his long association with industries, would not care to examine the vocational implications of art and culture—the Bombay University is innocent of any fruitful interest in art or culture. His critics are incapable or unwilling to examine the implications, vocational, social or political, of national culture.

The Tragedy is Comic

That is the most comic of national tragedies—that critics of Sir Robert Bell should attack "culture" in the Bombay University in the childish belief that it is culture and call for vocational education in the still more primitive belief that national art and culture are not vocational and cannot be vocational. If I were Mr. Hofmeyr, I would leave this tangled web untouched. I would prefer to leave India uninterpreted.

Elephanta Sculptures

A press communiqué states that the Government of India have decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of deterioration in the rock-cut sculptures in the Elephanta Caves and to make suggestions for their preservation.

The Committee will be constituted as follows: Mr. F. J. Blackiston, Director-General of Archaeology in India (Chairman).

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Professor of Chemistry, Punjab University; Mr. A. Crook, Superintendent Engineer, Central Public Works Department and Mr. S. N. Gupta, Principal of the Mayor School of Arts, Lahore, (members).

The Committee will meet in November, 1936, and the inquiry will be held partly in Bombay and partly at the Elephanta Caves.

The personnel of this committee is surprising and instructive if not entirely incredible. It is surprising for more than one reason. The appointment of the Committee has been inordinately delayed. It is dominated by engineers. And, it makes no mention of the sculptor essential to assist the committee. It would appear that this exalted committee of archaeologists, chemist, and painter and engineers have forgotten that the sculptures at Elephanta are world-renowned as much at least for their sculptural qualities as for their archaeological or historic value.

Bombay Punished

The personnel is instructive for one, obvious, unmistakable reason. It is studiously, deliberately, conspicuous by the absence of a single name from Bombay. Bombay which hastened to warn the danger which threatened them, Bombay which hastened with more than commendable alertness and decision to repair the "Trimurti" and repaired the blunder of the official chemist. But more about this instructive episode anon.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

DIRECTORY OF INDIAN MANUFACTURERS

Directory of Indian Manufacturers, published by the Hon. Secretary, Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Price Rs. 3-15-0.

This volume containing over 500 pages is an attempt to present information about Indian manufacturers. Periodical exhibitions held all over the country during the past few years have helped to a great extent the cause of the manufacturers. But due to want of a regular publication containing authentic information about various articles manufactured in the country, both the manufacturers and the consumers are at a loss, with the result that Indian industries remain neglected. Books of the type just published by the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries are, therefore, very welcome in view of the fact that they help the development of Indian industries and establish a permanent link between the manufacturer and the consumer. The attempt is praiseworthy and deserves all encouragement at the hands of those interested in the development of indigenous industries wherein lies the true economic salvation of the country.

A Swadeshi Directory

Swadeshi Directory of the Poona Industrial Exhibition, published by the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, price Rs. 2.

This book covering over 300 pages and which is copiously illustrated contains information about Indian industries. The present volume is an outcome of the Poona Industrial Exhibition held in 1933 which was conducted by the Industrial Association of

A VICTIM OF NAZI WRATH

(Continued from page 11)

prisoned." Still he behaves in the Concentration Camp like a true hero.

It was open to him when he was yet free to escape over the border, to flee from Nazi wrath. But he would not; for "the man . . . who goes across the border, speaks with a hollow voice to his own people." Alas—!

This is the Carl von Ossietzky. "As these words are being written he is still in prison. Every day he is exposed to the possibility of physical torture, he is still being made to drill, to march up and down, to sing Nazi songs, still being insulted by mercenaries, by hoods and buffoons," say the authors of this tragic story of the brave Marvellous Ossietzky, peerless soldier of Peace. But what is his crime? The answer must come from the Nobel Peace Prize Committee. If the Committee decides to give him the Nobel Peace Prize, it will be crowning a true Martyr. This is the appeal that the redoubtable authors make. Who will not support such a deserving appeal for such a deserving man? Carl von Ossietzky stands unique and there is none better who can claim the Nobel Prize for Peace.

(The above is a review of: What was his crime?—The case of Carl von Ossietzky, published by Victor Gollancz Ltd. and priced at 6d. net).

Western India founded by the Lord Reay Industrial Museum. The book contains useful information about those manufacturers who took part in the exhibition. It is printed on Swadeshi paper manufactured by the Deccan Paper Mills Company of Poona.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN

CATERER IN LONDON.

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Dhurjati Prasad Choudhuri, who is shortly returning to India after a lapse of some fifteen years, is one of the very few Indians who have become successful businessmen in England. Originally he had gone to England to study mining engineering, but falling short of funds he had to turn to business. He took, strangely enough, to catering, a trade which rarely appeals to educated Indian youths.

To-day, Mr. Chaudhuri is a very successful Indian caterer in London, delighting the British public with curries and other Indian delicacies in his own high class India-Burma Restaurant, located in Leicester, the theatre district, the heart of the West-End of London.

Mr. Chaudhuri has done much to popularise Indian dishes among the English people. He was specially engaged by the Indian Trade Commissioner to demonstrate to the British public the correct method of preparing, curry and rice in a number of Empire Marketing Board's Exhibitions in various parts of Great Britain to give an impetus to the consumption of Indian food produced by the British public.

Mr. Chaudhuri now proposes to expand his business with the help of his two brothers, who have been trained under him. He has a scheme to open an Emporium of Indian produce, arts and crafts and other articles in Piccadilly, the hub of the metropolis, just



MR. D. P. CHAUDHURI.

before the King's Coronation in May next. He also intends to exhibit Indian goods in the forthcoming International Exhibition in Paris next year. It will be the biggest exhibition of its kind ever held in France. It will seek to present a true picture of arts and crafts of modern life of human activity in all its forms and spheres.

Mr. Chaudhuri, who hails from Chittagong, will visit different places in India to establish trade connections and will be back in England early next year.



NOVA

DENTAL CREAM

USED TWICE A DAY
WILL LAST FOR
OVER A MONTH.

This

Modern,
Scientific,

Tooth-Paste

made of selected
harmless materials
will efficiently cleanse

your teeth, harden your

gums and generally maintain your oral hygiene; get this double-sized tube—Full 3 ozs.—costs you no more than tubes of half this size. USE this Excellent Paste and DON'T FORGET the value IT BRINGS to you.

THE NOVA COMPANY, BOMBAY 2

For Stocks apply to Sole Selling Agents—

RANGNEKAR & PALEKAR, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



A BLOOM AS
FRESH AS
NEWLY
GATHERED
FLOWERS
FOLLOWS

Regular
use of

**OATINE
CREAM
and
OATINE
SNOW**

Five minutes' regular massage every night at bedtime with OATINE CREAM soothes, clears and refreshes the tired cells of the skin and stimulates the tiny blood-vessels under the surface giving the glow and bloom of youth and health and bringing Beauty with the morning.

By day use Oatine Snow, the cooling, refreshing, vanishing cream.

If you are not already familiar with the quality of Oatine preparations, cut out this coupon and post it with 6 annas in stamps.

THE OATINE CO.,

GRAHAMS BLDG.,
Parsee Bazar St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

COUPON:—

Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Snow, Soap, Powder Base, a full-size Shampoo Powder, and the Oatine Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps. (B.C.)

Name _____

Address _____

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Duty Of Sporting Critic In India

(By J. C. MAITRA)

"THE FIELD—MADRAS"

As one who has been regularly following the writings in "The Field—Madras," I am struck by its recent expression of the views on the various sporting topics of the day. It breathes of fresh air and shows a pure and impartial mind behind its working. It has left the beaten track of supporting everything official, whether right or wrong, and has many trenchant things to say on official bunglings. For instance, commenting on the Third Test Match at the Oval, the Editor says, "as I see it, a more ill-chosen combination to represent India could not have been decided upon. It is admitted that our bowling talent in the team now in England lacks variety. There was no slow bowler in the side at all. I wonder why C. S. Nayudu was rushed to England at all, if his services were not to be called upon in crucial encounters."

CHARGES AGAINST "VIZZY"

"Despite the excellent form shown by Jai he was overlooked and Wazir Ali played instead. Wazir Ali has been a failure this season in batting. It was his miss of Hammond's at 96 that completely altered the complexion of the game. What a fatal mistake it was! Again Banerjee was ignored, in spite of the fact that he was batting and bowling better as the season advanced while Jehangir Khan and Baga Jilani, who had not done anything outstanding, were brought into the side."

"But the most glaring action of the Maharajkumar was the bringing in of Hadi as twelfth man. In fact Hadi was included in the regular eleven in later County fixtures. Where was the necessity for this? What happened to all the other players like Gopalan, Banerjee, C. S. Nayudu, Amir Elahi and others who had been languishing for want of opportunities to play? Really, the Maharajkumar has to explain all these things to our satisfaction."

CAUSES OF FAILURE

Then summing up the causes of failure of the England tour the Editor concludes: "Various factors contributed to this depressing outcome—it was an atrociously wet summer which robbed the tourists of 50 per cent of the advantage. Then came the Amarnath episode; the comparative failures of Nayudu and Wazir Ali as judged by their 1932 form; injudicious selection of teams and, finally, lack of team-spirit among the members of the team. It was a pity that the Maharajkumar, who was expected to act as a rallying influence, failed of his purpose. Such being the circumstances, no wonder India made such a poor showing. No tour could have commenced under better auspices and no tour could have terminated more dismally."

A "RELIGIOUS" DUTY

Like the "Indian Cricket," "The Field—Madras" is an official organ of several provincial controlling bodies, in addition to the A. I. L. T. A. As such it is a bold step it has taken in strongly criticising the actions of the Powers-that-be. But that is a duty which every sporting critic ought to religiously follow. Unless we criti-

cise their defects and point out their shortcomings no administration in the world could improve. It has to be freely admitted that our controlling bodies are not ideally composed, nor have they the visions of an ideal institution. Therefore, it should be the aim of all sporting critics—nay, of all sportsmen,—to see them nationally and broadly composed and internationally fielded on level terms that is to say, the controlling bodies should be constituted only by sportsmen irrespective of their caste, creed or social standing, but by only sons and daughters of the soil. And every effort should be made to raise the standard of all games to the highest level, to be played and competed on international basis. If we help faithfully in reaching this consummation we would have eminently fulfilled our mission.

VISITS v. TOURS

Now turning to Lawn Tennis, the Editor of "The Field—Madras" has supported all that I have been saying in the "Chronicle" for the last three years or so. I cannot do better than reproduce here what he has said on the subject. He writes: "While on the subject of foreign visits to India, I must say that, however, advantageous they may be from the point of view of the betterment of the standard of Indian tennis, they cannot wholly help in achieving our objective—and that is the training of our youthful talents to reach the international level. If India should take her place at all in the front ranks of Tennis, she must produce players who can hold more than their own in the company of International players of repute. To enable our players attain to that standard, foreign tours of India by reputed players will certainly help a great deal. But the advantage will stop there."

COACHING

"What is even more important," he continues, "is the question of proper coaching. The engagement of Dr. Weiss, even though for a very short period, last year by the U. P. L. T. A., produced marked results, the case of Ghaus Mohammed who underwent a course of training at the hands of Fritz Weiss being a case in point. A comprehensive scheme of coaching all over India for the rising players is an essential factor in the development of Indian Tennis."

"MOST IMPORTANT"

"What, perhaps, is most important and most desirable is another foreign, preferably, European tour by a few of our most promising youngsters, lasting a few months on the Continent and finishing up with the Wimbledon. This plea has up to now been turned down on the question of finance. But I begin to wonder whether the objection in regard to finance will be found to be so insuperable as all that. If I am not mistaken, even foreign teams touring India cost the A.I.L.T.A. and the local associations a good bit of money, which is forthcoming anyhow. That being the case, why should the A. I. L. T. A. not make a serious

effort to send an Indian team to Europe, say next year."

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE

"If the Japanese example is taken heed of, no one will question the wisdom of the course I advocate here. The position that Japan enjoys to-day in the world of Lawn Tennis is entirely due to their enterprise in sending abroad their promising youngsters to acquire fresh experience and improve their standard of play by coming into contact with reputed players of other nations. An European tour will considerably improve our standard as Europe provides opportunities for competition among her various nations which are in different stages of Lawn Tennis development. A more varied experience India cannot hope to have and in the circumstances I strongly plead for an European Tennis tour early next year and I have no doubt the authorities in charge of Tennis will seriously consider this plea."

A. I. L. T. A.'S DUTY

I need hardly say that I have not the least hesitation in commending the above proposal to the serious consideration of the A. I. L. T. A. They have waited far too long in taking the right steps in the direction of improving the standard of Indian tennis. The question would not brook any more delay, unless we are prepared to remain at the bottom of the Lawn Tennis world. The foreign visits have their uses, no doubt in a limited sense. But foreign tours are bound to entail immense benefits to our promising youngsters. It is a great pity that Cochet and Ramillon, the famous professional players, who were to come here on an instructional tour, have found it impossible to do so. I hope further efforts will be made to persuade other coaches of international repute to pay a visit to India in the coming winter.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

There is another important matter affecting Lawn Tennis in India which has been placed before he world by "The Field—Madras," as the official organ of the A. I. L. T. A. It is in connection with the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament. "With effect from 1936," the A. I. L. T. A. Circular runs, "the tournament shall be held annually at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Madras in the order named and provided that the Central Council may with the consent of the Provincial Council concert vary the venue of the tournament so far as possible ensuring that the courts used shall be alternately grass and hard courts. Provided further that the Central Council may add other centres to the centres abovenamed if it considers it necessary to do so in the future."

ANY EXCELLENT PROPOSAL

I am sure the above proposal will have the unanimous support of tennis lovers from all parts of the country except, of course, Allahabad where the tournament is now being staged. But it is hoped that Allahabad will sub-

ordinate its own feelings when the interest of the whole country is to be considered. The A. I. L. T. A. will have to see where it can raise the largest amount of money by playing this tournament which is so urgently needed for the advancement of Indian tennis. It has also to find out where it can gather the best talents in the country, Allahabad having totally failed in this respect—for the purpose of gauging their respective strength. Having accepted the principle of the new scheme I shall discuss its details in a subsequent article.

X-BAZIN

CREAM

for
REMOVING
HAIR.

FROM
A FAMOUS
FRENCH
FORMULA

REMOVES HAIR SAFELY, SURELY
QUICKLY. LEAVES THE SKIN
WHITE & SMOOTH

ALSO AVAILABLE IN POWDER FORM

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL
CHEMISTS AND STORES



DISTRIBUTORS:
MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD. BOMBAY.

SEX

APPEAL

is very often nothing but a
silky shave and here is its
secret. Start by rubbing
your beard well with a little

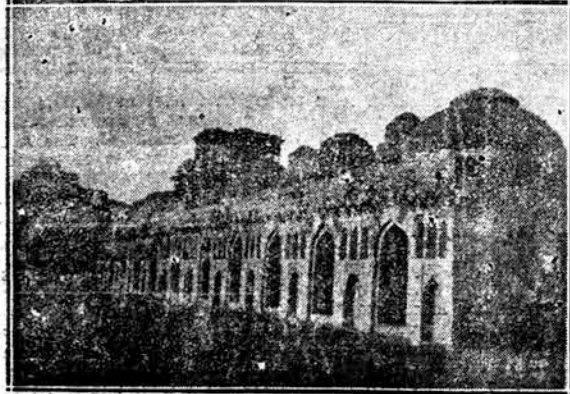
COCAMOND

(Registered)

Oil. Then lather and shave
as usual. You will get the
smoothest shave of your life
without any irritation. After
shaving rub your beard with
the same oil, to preserve
the youthful freshness of
your face.

**KELVIN CHEMICAL
CO., BOMBAY 4.**

Where Karnatak Will Lay



The Elephant Stables

By B. G. LOKARE

Dismembered Karnatak will be celebrating the sexcentenary of the Vijayanagar Empire during the ensuing December as a part of the Unification movement as well as of that urge of Renaissance which has commenced since the early years of the present century.

Celebrations of this event which recalls the great glories to which Karnatak attained during modern times as a Paramount Power in India will be held amidst the grey granite crags on the site of the ruins of the metropolis of the Forgotten Empire, at the village of Hampi on the banks of the Tungabhadra river seven miles from the town of Hospet (on the Madras Southern Maharatta Rail-

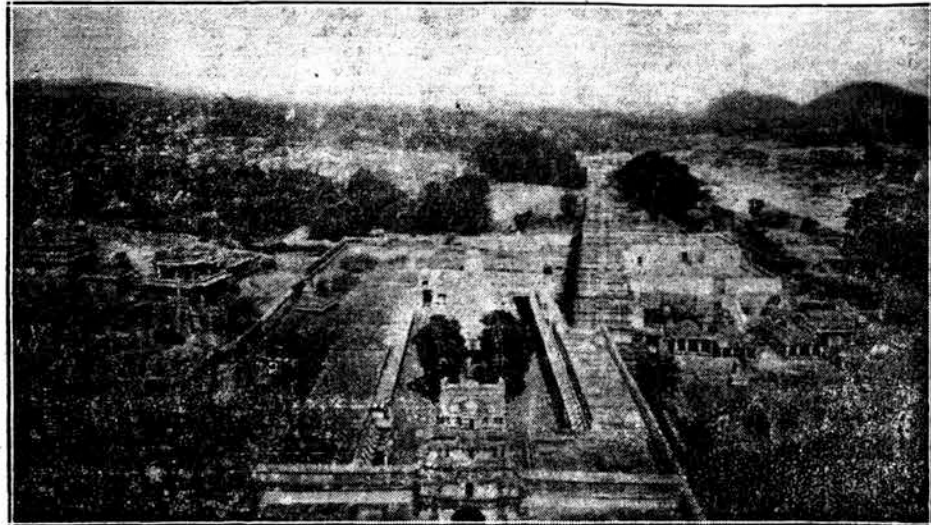
The Splendour That Was Vijayanagar

way) in the Bellary District of the present Madras Presidency.

Six hundred years ago the dawn of the 230 years' glorious reign of the Kings of Vijayanagar was heralded by the establishment of the kingdom of the Sangama Kings of Yadava stock by Harihar who is popularly known as Hukka I, the eldest of the three brothers

to-day. From a small kingdom from conquest to conquest rose the magnificence of Vijayanagar which attracted Italian and Portuguese travellers and merchants, the Moors from Africa and all communities that had a status in the comity of commercial nations of the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa in the East.

Founded under the direct inspi-



General view of Virupaksha Temple and the river from the top of the Gopuram.



Gopuram of Virupaksha Temple

who had probably seen service in the administration of the Warangal Kingdom.

Rise Of Vijayanagar

Cultural revival and the defence of the native land from the attacks of invading hordes from northern India seem to be the background on which the birth of a would-be glorious empire was materialised. The credit of the inspiration of the epoch-making event goes to Madhava Vidyaranya, a virile successor at the seat of Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning, at Sringeri, which was brought into existence, in the present Mysore State, by the great Shankaracharya during the 8th century. Like Ramdas who was the friend, philosopher and guide of the great founder of the Maratha Empire three centuries later, Vidyaranya must have played his great but at the same time highly intellectual and diplomatic role in laying the foundations—getting the foundations laid—of the Vijayanagar Empire by his disciple—Hukka Raya I.

Thus on a gold-lettered day in the history of Karnatak came into existence six hundred years back the small kingdom of Vijayanagara on the grey granite hills of Bellary district; and "its rampart was Hemakuta; its moat the aspicuous Tungabhadra; its guardian the world-protector Virupaksha and its ruler the great King of Kings, Harihar."

And this small beginning budded and flowered into a fragrance of glory during the next two centuries and three decades as to leave the invigorating scent of its greatness for generations to come, as evidenced six hundred years after

ration of the great scholar-pontiff of the great seat of philosophy and learning at Sringeri, the Empire since its very beginning fostered and nourished the fine arts and many a Kanarese and Telugu poet and philosopher of Jain, Hindu, and Veerashaiva school flourished during the reigns of these Emperors and has enriched the two sister languages in no measure degree. Along with literature and poesy, painting sculpture, architecture, dancing, singing and engineering—constructional and irrigational—still leave one dumb-founded when we contemplate what they have achieved with the almost primitive states of mechanical tools that could have been available in those days of their handiwork.

Splendour Of The Capital

Italian, Portuguese and French travellers have left chronicles of their observations during the height of the glory of the Vijayanagar Empire which leave no doubt about the greatness of the then kings and emperors. Paes, Nuniz and Duarte Barbosa have described the magnificence of the "City of Victory"—Vijayanagar—in their various writings. These travellers have left detailed and almost meticulous descriptions of the magnificent structures, the festivals at the city celebrated in gorgeous splendour, the ramifications of the stronghold of the metropolis, the engineering and irrigational achievements of the times, the social, cultural and religious lives of the inhabitants of a great empire, the commercial enterprises which encompassed international trade, through Por-

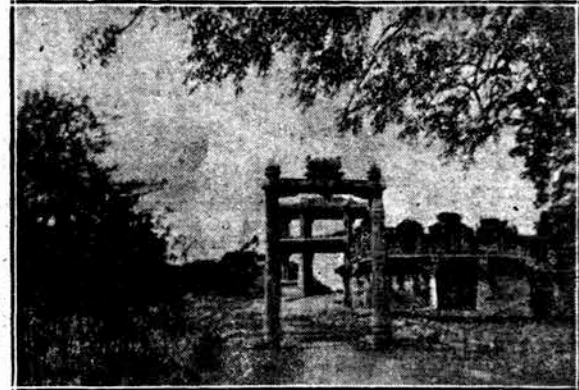
Foundation of Its Renaissance

Sexcentenary Celebrations

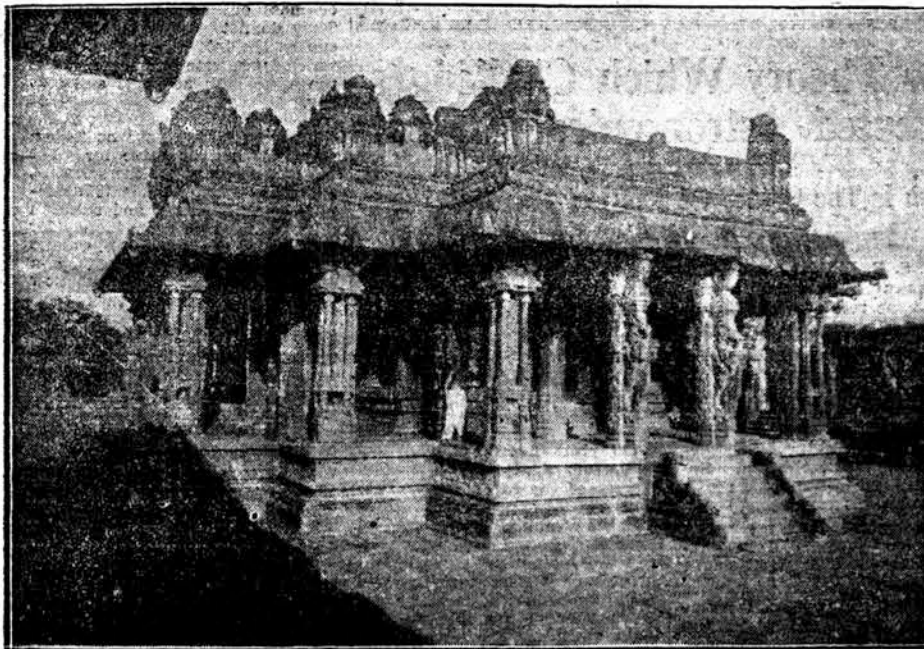
Portuguese and Moorish hands, and the strength of the might that was the strongest empire in the Plateau of the Deccan.

Krishna Deva Raya II who reigned from 1509 to 1530 brought under his sway the entire territory between the two sea-coasts of southern India and commanded a coast-line of 600 leagues in the words of Nuniz, the Chronicler. Honavar, Bhatkal, Mangalore, and Barcelore on the Western coast were ports of call for the ships of other western nationalities. The

and elephants with prosperous houses teeming with the accumulation of the wealth of world—jewels from Ceylon and Pegu and pearls from Ormuz and Cael. Paying the best tribute—as any man at his best could naturally do—in the coins of his native manufacture by Portuguese standards Nuniz says that the magnificent palace inlaid with gold and richly sculptured was as extensive as the Fort of Lisbon itself! But not satisfied with the tribute, he rises above his native standards and admits that the "City of Victory" was as



The balance of stone-work in which Kings of Vijayanagar were weighed against gold for free distribution among the poor.



Kalyan Mantap of Vijaya Vittala Temple.

Capital of the Empire, Nuniz tries to describe. But afraid of doing injustice to a great city, he says he climbed one of the high hills and as far as the eye could reach he could see streets full of men

large as Rome itself, between the hills!! What is more, the famous chronicler Paes in a nutshell terms it the "best-provided" city in the world.

These were disinterested travelers of foreign lands who have

written without fear of favour or fortune.

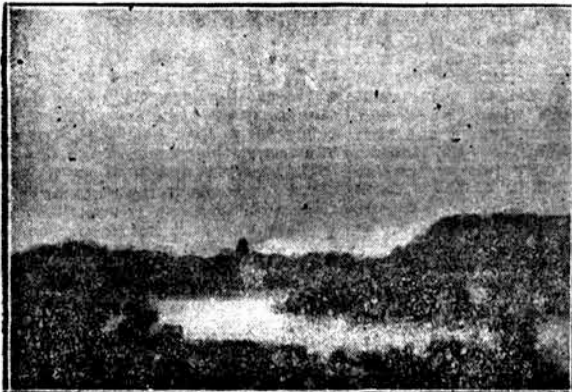
Apart from the wealth of fine arts, even if we take the existing ruins, for instance the Vittala-swamy Temple and the stone-car in its compound, these pieces of

architecture will leave no doubt as to the height to which the cultural aspect was fostered under the aegis of the Forgotten Empire. The irrigation works carried out by the Portuguese engineer Joao de la Ponte during Krishna Deva Raya II's reign and the ruins of the city's water supply-system and the amphitheatre which can be still seen on the site pay a high tribute both to the skill of the profession and the solicitude for the welfare of the subjects.

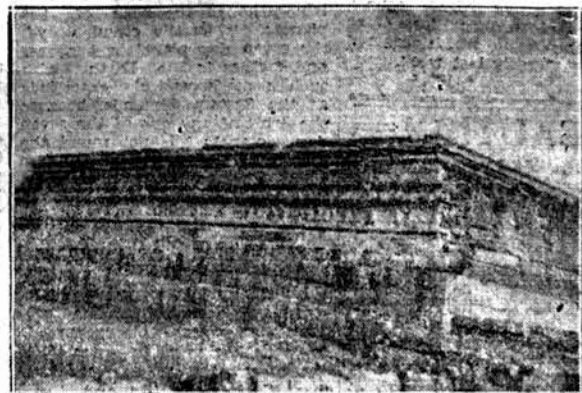
The Downfall

After a reign of 230 years, the original Empire sustained a crushing defeat at the battle of Talikota Rakasgi, on January 23 or 25 1565, due to the treachery of some mercenary generals, when the Confederacy of Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Bidar and Golkonda combined to break this great Power of the south. The "City of Victory" met the fate of Carthage and the conquering hosts from the north laid the land low.

With the revival of Karnatak's yearning for unification and the cultural renaissance which has commenced during the early years of the present century, it is but meet that the Karnatakas should recall with pride the heritage of the glory that has been left to them by the great Forgotten Empire. The elite of Karnatak will gather on the site of ruins of a great empire and lay the foundations of a cultural renaissance which, let us hope with the immortal Milton, will justify his saying that "Peace hath her victories more glorious than war."



A General View at Hampi



Throne-platform of Vijayanagar Kings.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

SUN-POWER

MACHINE AT LAST

Dream Of Inventors Nears Realisation

Although there was a disappointing anti-climax for Dr. Charles G. Abbot, when his newest sun-power machine was overheated and incapacitated on the day set for its first public demonstration to delegates of the World Power Conference, the device is not to be laughed off, says the scientific correspondent of the "New York Times".

Dr. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has devoted many years to a study of the sun. He invented a solar thermometer; he detected slight variations in the heat of the sun radiates; he believes that study of these variations may lead to long-range forecasts of the weather. And, familiar with the huge amount of solar energy constantly poured upon the earth, he hates to see it go to waste.

WHY NOT DIRECTLY

Indirectly, of course we do get our power from the sun. The sun evaporates the ocean waters which later falls from the clouds and are gathered behind dams to operate turbines and generate electricity. Under the sun grew the ancient living matter which now forms our deposits of petroleum and coal. But these processes are too slow for the expanding power requirements of an industrial race. Why not harness the sun's power directly?

Many inventors have had this dream, and Dr. Abbot ranks with the most persistent. Two years ago he demonstrated a sun-operated cook-stove, which worked. Last year he demonstrated an apparatus for extracting power from the sun; he made the claim that it caught 15 per cent. of the power in sunshine, which is approximately a horsepower per square yard. This year he has an apparatus still further refined and large enough to run a one-half horsepower steam engine.

CONCENTRATING THE RAYS

The principle of all these devices is to have one or more curved reflectors (Dr. Abbot uses aluminum) which concentrate the sunlight on a narrow tube containing liquid. Just as a magnifying glass can start a fire in a piece of wood on which it focuses the sun rays, so these aluminum reflectors produce a high temperature—in this case 400 degrees—in the tube on which they are focused. In theory, the rest is simple. The liquid in the tube, a special compound of very high boiling point, runs through a boiler where it heats water to make steam which runs a steam engine. But there are, of course, many technical difficulties, as witness the trouble which occurred so in opportunity last week.

PRECAUTION

that ensures



BHARAT
Bharat Stove Depot,
Girgaon, Kewada and
Johar Chawl, BOMBAY. Tel. Add. "Bharatator"

SAFETY

No Wick or flame
No Pump to start
pre-warming.
There's absolutely no
fire risk in using it.
PRICE Rs. 12
Reduced to Rs. 10-4
to those who enclose
this cutting

Safety Stove

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

The World's Largest Animal Is Not Extinct

If you ask the average man to name the biggest animal that ever flourished on the earth, he will probably think at once of the brontosaurus, the dinosaur, or perhaps the mammoth. Certainly he will seek the answer among those gigantic creatures of pre-historic times, reconstructed by naturalists from their fossilized remains.

But, in point of fact, the largest animal the world has ever known in any period of its history, still lives and flourishes to-day. It is the baleen whale.

This largest of creatures feeds on some of the smallest known fauna and flora. And that is why the baleen whale is found only in the cold Antarctic, and cannot live in more temperate waters.

The tiny organisms and plants on which the whale feeds live, in their turn, on the salts of nitrogen and phosphorus, which abound in the Antarctic.

Other oceans are much less rich in these salts, because the nitrogenous matter in the sea is quickly decomposed by the action of bacteria. But in the "ice-box" of the Antarctic this particular kind of bacteria has practically no effect.

Thus the largest animal in the world exists by seeking out a home that is too cold for the microscopic bacteria which would otherwise deprive it of the means of livelihood!

New Theory Which Challenges Accepted Astronomical System

"Earth Is The Centre Of The Universe And Does Not Revolve"

MR. S. R. LUQMAN who claims to be the author of an original Astronomical System which he calls the "Rezawi System" propounds some revolutionary theories in this article.

By S. R. LUQMAN

According to my system (known as the Rezawi System) the earth, the fixed centre of the universe, does not revolve but rotates from the West to the East, and the five newly discovered planets revolve round the earth with the seven known planets revolving round them.

Now I desire to discuss a few of the characteristics of my system proving it to be most simple and natural.

In my system you shall notice that the paths of the planets are such circles that their centres coincide with the centre of the globe round which they revolve, while in the Solar System and others in vogue the centre of the paths of the planets revolving are not centres of a circle but the planets get farther and nearer to the globe round which they revolve at different times. It is against the laws of attraction and according to the above mentioned theory even the definition of the centre is falsified. In the Rezawi System although the path of the planets is exactly circular yet the seven day planets get nearer and farther to the Earth with such a mathematical exactitude as the System demands, because the orbit of any one of the seven day planets is not round the Earth; rather it is established round any one of the five newly discovered planets, named Subat, Naqeeb, Kafoor, Mishkat and Sakan.

RECURRENCE OF ECLIPSES.

According to the old system, skies were made to move backward and according to the present solar system orbits were made to move backward in order to fit the observed facts with the system. Such anomalies and unreasonable theories will not be found in the Rezawi System ac-

cording to which all globes rotate from West to East and all planets revolve from West to East. For example why the Solar and the Lunar eclipses recur after 18-2/3 years has been explained by the old systems by making the sky of the Moon move backward and by the present Solar System by making the orbit of the Moon go backward which is only a hypothetical circle. While the Rezawi System explains and solves the same calculation of 18-2/3 years in a simple and natural manner. It claims that the planet Sakan completes its each revolution round the Earth in 27 days 7 hours; 43 minutes 11 seconds with the Moon that revolves round it and completes its one sidereal revolution in 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 36 seconds; and one synodical revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours.

The present and old systems display great irregularities in checking the paths of the planets towards the North and the South while revolving from West to East but even then the calculation could not be made to tally with the system according to which the known planets cut the plane of the Ecliptic from right to left and vice versa. For example Saturn, Jupiter and Mars cut the plane of the Ecliptic twice each year just as the Sun cuts the Equator of the Earth twice a year, at the cursory glance. But in all systems Saturn, Jupiter and Mars can cut the plane of the Ecliptic twice in 29-1/2 years 11-5/6 years and 687 days respectively and that too in Aries to the North and in Libra to the South only. While the Rezawi System has solved these facts in very easy and natural method by stating that the orbit of all the planets whose centre is the Earth is in the plane of the

SCIENTIST ON

WAY TO INDIA

To Investigate Cosmic Rays

Dr. H. Victor Neher, scientist connected with the California Institute of Technology, and one time co-worker of Professor Albert Einstein in the same Institute, who arrived in Japan last month, is now en-route to India on some special scientific studies sponsored by the Institute.

Dr. Neher will proceed to Madras to make a research in cosmic rays. He has with him on board the Dollar liner some 80 balloons, experiments in cosmic rays, says "Japan Times".

Asked why the Institute has chosen Madras, for this experiment, Dr. Neher said that this is the place where the rays are least intense, and the Institute deems it necessary to find out why.

The American scientist said that cosmic rays are still a mystery to science. They are believed to be a radiation from some body or mass outside the universe. They do not originate from the sun as the intensity of the rays which penetrate underground is the same both at night and at day.

The cosmic rays have no known practical use or value for the present, according to the scientist, but studies being made to determine their qualities and research are conducted on them merely for the sake of the knowledge. Cosmic rays were discovered in 1911 by a German professor, but up to now very little is known of them.

Dr. Neher will work with the meteorologists and weather experts of the Indian government. The 80 balloons he is bringing for the experiments and research will be flown about 80,000 to 90,000 feet. They will be sent up without any passenger. Mrs. Neher accompanies Dr. Neher.

Ecliptic when the Ecliptic is inclined to the Equator of the Earth by 23-1/2 deg. to the North in the East and 22-1/2 deg. to the South in the West, and the orbit of the planet revolving round another planet is inclined to the orbit or Equator of its centre by 22-1/2 deg. to the North in the East and 22-1/2 deg. to the South in the West. And that the planets Kafoor, Naqeeb and Subat complete their each revolution round the Earth in 29-1/2 years, 11-5/6 years, and 687 days respectively with the Mars, Jupiter and Saturn revolving round them respectively completing their each revolution in 365-1/4 days.

Those who spend their lives in the astronomical and astrological investigations could not even decipher the open system before them, then how can they understand the secrets of the Celestial motions and their causes?

For example if the rotatory motion of the Earth is from West to East why is it not from the East to the West or North to South and vice versa; or if the Moon's path is inclined to the Ecliptic at a small angle of about 5 deg. why is it not coincident with the plane of the Ecliptic? Have they ever given any reason for it or can their present and past systems ever explain why the Earth or Moon's path cannot change its position?

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

BECAUSE WIFE PLAYS FOOTBALL Her Husband Seeks Divorce

Because his wife plays football instead of cooking, Karl Lutz, of Vienna, has filed a petition for divorce.

Pretty, blonde Frau Maria Lutz, 28, plays half-back for the Tempo team, and is one of Austria's best known women players.

But husband Karl, while proud of his wife's prowess, complains that he has to cook, keep house, and mind their ten-year-old son while his wife plays.

Says Frau Lutz: "I don't in principle approve of married women playing football, but as my husband encouraged me I couldn't see any harm in it. Now it is too late, because I live for football."

Frau Lutz's team mates will give evidence on her behalf when the case reaches the courts.

WOMEN WOULD MAKE EXCELLENT BISHOPS, SAYS DR. BARNES

"I have never believed that women, by reason of their sex, are unfitted for the highest offices of the Church," declared the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) at Birmingham. "I have known women who would have made excellent bishops."

"For many years I have held the opinion that women might reasonably be ordained, equally with men, to the priesthood."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Ink stains in the carpet may be removed with a cloth wrung out in a little milk. Continue the rubbing until the stain has disappeared. Buttermilk is also good for ink stains.

Add a little vinegar to the cold water in which wilted vegetables are set to soak and they will revive more quickly.

Tea, coffee or cocoa stains will often come out if well soaked in glycerine the night before washing.

Eggshells in a white bag boiled with the clothes are a fine bleacher. Use uncooked ones, or quite clean ones.

Iron handkerchiefs from the middle outwards to get them to "set" properly.

To prevent a scum or film on starch add a little salt and cover with a thick cloth till you are ready for it.

EVE'S TOWN

Sveselice, in Slovakia, can boast of the only place in Europe almost entirely administered by women. The mayor is a woman. Her two chief official helpers are women. The municipal council consists of 12 women. The broadcasting station is under the control of a woman manager.

Only the tiny railway station and the church are man controlled.

A CLASS FOR LOVERS

Mr. A. S. Neill, an educational expert at Johannesburg, wants to see love classes started in schools. The majority of unhappy marriages, he said, were due to sheer ignorance of the art of loving.

NO WOMAN BISHOP FOR INDIA Madras Missionary Says Men Will Not Accept Discipline At Her Hands

Women missionaries, at any rate, apparently have no desire to enter the priesthood.

This was revealed by Miss Zoe Walford, head of St. Ebba's School, Madras, at the Conference on the Ministry of Women, organised by the Anglican Group for the Ordination of Women in Birmingham, says the local correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

She was speaking on a questionnaire which was sent out to women missionaries working abroad. "Out of the 107 answers," she said, "there is none who wishes for ordination to the priesthood, some for reasons of principle, but most because the desire is not there."

All were agreed, however, that women should have the same right

as laymen of representation in diocesan and provincial councils. Some deaconesses expressed the view that they should have rights at least equal to deacons in this matter.

Church discipline in India complicated matters there, said Miss Walford.

"No Indian man was going to accept discipline from an Indian woman, so that even if they could conceive of women in the priesthood in India the consequence would be the division of the Church on a sex basis."

An answer from Japan contained the comment: "Being spinsters is odd enough. If we were priests as well we should look still odder."

"HAPPIEST MAN OF THE VILLAGE" Girl's Touching Devotion To Cripple For Over A Decade Till He Passes Away

They knew Jimmy Howcroft, of Liphook (Hants), as the happiest man of the village.

He was paralysed, his spine broken in an aeroplane crash in France in 1916—a few days after his brother had been killed.

He was only 23 then. For 20 years he was a cripple. For 16 years he lived at Liphook, and there he has died.

All of those 16 years he was tended by Miss Olive Stilwell, a neighbour.

She gave up everything for him, took a course of nursing, wheeled him to cricket and football matches in his chair.

He wrote poetry:

I flew! upwards climbing to the engine's roar;
The clay is dead, but still the soul can soar.

Miss Stilwell talked of him in the garden of Forest Cottage where Jimmy lived with his mother.

"He came to us from Bolton, which was too cold for him", she said. "At first his life was despairing."

"I have had sole charge of him for 11 years. Now it seems no time at all."

Her eyes filled with tears as she added, "You see, I loved him".—"News Chronicle".

SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS

Borderline Between Two Is Faint

Evidence appears that the borderline between solids and liquids is a hazy one. The evidence about liquids comes from Peter Doherty, Leipzig University physicist, whose name appeared on both the Harvard and Pittsburgh programmes last week. He finds that water consists of groups of molecules not moving haphazardly but placed in nearly as orderly a grouping as molecules in crystalline solids.

The evidence about solids comes from A. H. White, who announces in the current Bell Laboratories Record that, in solid camphor, molecules apparently are not rigidly fixed, but are free to rotate.

Both conclusions, about water and about camphor, result from measurements of the dielectric constant, which defines the behaviour of a material in an electric field.—"New York Times".

STRANGE BEQUEST TO NIECES

Two nieces of Mr. Morden Rigg, a retired cotton merchant, of Stalton, Kendal, will benefit under a peculiar clause in his will.

Mr. Rigg, who left £78,876, gave £183 each to Janet Paton and Helen Main should they survive him for two weeks; a further £183

WORLD'S RACKET TITLE MATCH

Milford v. Setzler

The first world's title match at rackets since Charlie Williams, an Englishman, but professional at Chicago, beat "Josk" Soutar in Philadelphia and Chicago in 1929, will take place early in the new year, when D. S. Milford, the open and amateur champion of England, will play Setzler, the open and professional champion of the United States. Nothing is known of Setzler in England, but most people will agree that he must be good indeed if he is to beat Milford. The two will meet in the United States in January and at Queen's Club in April. Conditions in the two countries vary considerably, but Milford is a player of such versatility that he has less to fear in the slower American court than Setzler has at Queen's. Milford, who is an England hockey player, is a genius at rackets, the rare combination of a brilliant stroke player with a master tactician.

each should they survive him for four weeks; with similar addition at sums for periods of six weeks and ten weeks.

As Mr. Rigg died on July 2 the two women are entitled to £720 each.



Mrs. E. Cousins, has been elected President of the All-India Women's Conference which is to be held at Ahmedabad in December next.

£500 FINE FOR A COCKTAIL

"It ought to make us tremble every time we mix a cocktail to think we may be liable to a fine of £500".

So said the clerk to the court at Birmingham, when a young man was fined £100 and ordered to pay 20 guineas costs on allegations of distilling and disposing of illicit spirits.

It was stated that in his house customs and excise agents and police discovered a still, and quantities of liquids, including sloe gin, 'creme de menthe', cherry brandy, absinthe, wine, beer, and compound spirits.

LADIES DIFFER
IN CHOICE OF

clothes

Jewels

BUT ACREE

ABOUT LODGE

As the best remedy for ladies ailments. Ask for literature.

Agents for Bombay:—
P. M. ZAVERI & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE JAIL BIRD

By MASI

There are times when brilliant sunshine is a mockery to the soul of man; when the spirit, labouring in a slough of despondency like a ship-wrecked mariner on a storm-tossed raft, sees only the dull, despairful calender of office bound days. But...Ramaswami's spirit was not labouring in a slough of despondency merely because he was late in returning home. No. His dejection was due to far deeper causes! But he had been over that before. Repetition...the revolting mind paralysing weariness of repetition. He loathed life—life, bondage, the stupefying polarity of lodestone.

Very few people knew anything of Ramaswami: not because he was in the least unsociable, for if a man out of the street had walked into his rooms he would have kept him talking till morning. Few people knew him, because, like all poets, he could do without them: he welcomed a human face as he might welcome a sudden blend of colour in a sunset; but he no more felt the need of going out to parties than he felt the need of altering the sunset clouds.

He was a young man of more than ordinary education, quiet, restrained, his voice gently modulated; he had all the manners and attributes of a gentleman, and yet every Jail official knew him as a convict with more than twelve convictions. But, however, there was no record to show that he ever appeared before a court of any description.

It was on a Monday night, when the Church clock struck eleven, that Ramaswami crossed Dal-housie Square and was seen sauntering the rain-soaked pavements of Baker Street. In crossing from one great residential thoroughfare to another, he happened to pass along one of those aimless looking lanes which lie along the back-garden walls of a row of mansions, and which in their empty and discoloured appearance give one an odd sensation as of being behind the scenes of a theatre. As he turned, Ramaswami saw a car stop be-

fore a big, gaunt house in the lane. Two men descended from it and disappeared through the front door, which was opened silently at their coming. Ramaswami for reasons best known to himself, entered the lane and took a position whence he could watch the front door of the house. The lane was almost deserted for a few minutes, then round the corner from Baker Street came another car and stopped a few doors short of the house, as though the driver was not quite certain of his destination. A girl descended from the car and instantaneously Ramaswami's eyes were fastened upon her. She was richly dressed. Her carriage, her finger were unmistakable. It was Sheila, the only daughter of Dr. Iyengar, the famous Inventor and Scientist, who was paying this midnight visit. In half a dozen steps Ramaswami had crossed the lane towards her. The girl turned round, a little frightened at the sudden appearance of a stranger.

"You needn't be scared," said Ramaswami. "I am a friend. Are you going into that house?" She stared at him unable to comprehend the question.

"Are you going into that house," he repeated.

"Yes," she said hesitatingly. "You shouldn't go," came the prompt reply.

His manner was perfect, respect, deference, apology, all were suggested by his attitude, and the girl in her obvious distress forgot to be afraid of this stranger.

"But my father is there," she said. "I must..."

If he was surprised he did not show it.

"You needn't worry," assured the young man. "Nothing will happen to him. I shall see him home safe."

"Do you know me, then," she said falteringly.

"Yes."

"But...I don't remember having seen you."

"That doesn't matter," he said and handed a visiting card to her.

"You will find my name and address in the card. I shall see you in the morning. Will you now please step into the car."

She got into the car without question and the next moment it shot forward the way it came.

* * * *

The clocks had hardly done striking six the next morning when Ramaswami rang the front door bell of "Elisa Cottage", the residence of Dr. Iyengar. A servant admitted him, and then he and Sheila were left alone. With a backward glance, as if to assure himself that the door was really shut, with lowered voice, and eyes which compelled hers to confront them whether they would be or no, he went on to speak to her for the next five minutes without a break or ever hesitating for a word. It was evident that he spoke from a heart fully charged and while his utterance was so very impressive that which he had to tell her was of a nature so singular, that when he had come to an end Sheila might be excused if for a few seconds she felt rather uncertain whether she was standing on her head or her heels. Various emotions had chased themselves across her face during the telling—simple surprise deepening into wild-eyed amazement, and lurking incredulity ripening into a conviction of the truth of what she was being told—which for a little space left the cheek nearly bloodless. Presently she drew a long deep breath like that of a person coming round after an operation. Then, in a voice as guarded as Ramaswami's, she said:

"And you are prepared to swear that what you have just told me is the truth?"

"I swear it before heaven!"

When Ramaswami left the "Elisa Cottage" half an hour later his face wore a very self-satisfied expression.

* * * *

Sheila was in the study when her father returned from the laboratory. There was nothing to betray her thoughts in Sheila's face when she looked at her father. The dark eyes were as birdlike as ever; she was a model of composure and self-possession.

"Father," she said quietly, "I do wish you wouldn't keep negotiating with these people. If one tenth of the rumours I have heard is true the best thing you could do would be to put an end to the whole affair." "Look here, Sheila," he broke in impatiently, "its no good your talking about things which you do not understand. I'm going through with this."

"But, father," she interrupted, "it seems to me that you are unconsciously getting into deep water. How deep I don't know, but all that I can say is that the people whom you are dealing with are crooks! Had it not been for that young gentleman, I doubt if you would have reached home safe last night."

"What do you mean?" he demanded. "Who is the young man?"

She handed him a visiting card.

"Incredible as it may seem,

father," she said firmly, "I believe in the statement made by this young man."

"Don't be absurd, Sheila," retorted her father. "If you think you are going to persuade me—you're wrong."

At that moment the front door bell rang and the servant admitted a tall man of about five and forty, irreproachably dressed. The visitor came straight into the study.

"Hullo, Dr. Neelan," greeted Dr. Iyengar. "Any special news?"

"No special news," said he. "Called in to pick you up. You haven't forgotten the engagement. The Board meets at quarter to twelve."

"I'm quite ready," answered Dr. Iyengar, and after a little hesitation he faced Dr. Neelan with a queer smile and added: "Dr. Neelan. I think it is only fair to you to repeat something I have just heard." There was an almost imperceptible flicker of Dr. Neelan's eyelids, and that was all.

"I beg you to proceed," answered Dr. Neelan with his thin, elusive smile.

"Do you know this man," asked Dr. Iyengar placing in his hand the visiting card of Ramaswami.

Dr. Neelan was seldom clumsy in little things, but at that moment he dropped the book which he had held in his hand. Every vestige of self control had left him.

"Yes," answered Dr. Neelan after a long and deep deliberation, "I know him slightly. He is a Jail-bird with more than twelve convictions to his credit."

At this Sheila sat up—mentally but not literally.

"He is a jail-bird with more than twelve convictions to his credit," she repeated. She found some difficulty in speaking; her heart was beating at a rate that would have made any Pathologist wonder. "Don't worry, Sheila," patted her father on her back, "its always better not to put in too much faith in these reports."

"Shall we start, Dr. Iyengar," said Dr. Neelan, and the next moment they were off.

* * * *

"Sir, I cannot divulge the secret of my formula, except on my own terms," said Dr. Iyengar, addressing the Board of Directors of Messrs. P.S.S.T. Syndicate, Ltd. "I must have a contract to purchase. A definite binding agreement that the whole sum of eighty thousand would be paid in a month, providing only that my formula fulfilled such tests as should be set out therein. When you have signed the Agreement, I would then give you a demonstration of my formula in my place you may fix."

"What do you say to that" said the Chairman, a man with a keen fox-like face, proud of a reputation of being without imagination of sentiment, but merciless in a business deal.

"Sir, I should like to hear from Dr. Iyengar the commercial possibilities of this formula before we proceed further," said Dr. Neelan, the Technical Advisor to the Board.

"I'm afraid, Sir," answered Dr.

(Continued on page 56)

Recommended by I. M. S. Doctors

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

And AGUE PILLS

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague, Typhoid and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation.) For any sorts of debility after fever Gives vigour and strength and makes old man young.

Sole Selling Agents:—

P. M. Patni & Co.,

Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.
Telegraphic Address:—
"LIGATURE."

Brother's Inhumanity To Brother

LATEST RIOT NEWS

SHEIKH MEMON STREET INCIDENT

There was an ugly incident in Sheikh Memon Street at about 9-15 p.m. when a Gold and Silver smith's shop belonging to a Muslim was being looted, the police were compelled to open fire on the culprits and a shower of brickbats and soda water bottles from the building which houses the Shree Mahajan Association greeted the efforts of the police. The looters had already taken a safe out of the shop and police took possession of it and removed it to the Police Station and posted a police cordon to guard the shop.

Although the situation was decidedly under control in the areas where rioting had been raging for the past two days it would appear that the panic has not abated owing to reports of stray assaults on unwary pedestrians.

STORM CENTRE

The storm centre on Saturday night appeared to be in the Princess Street Police Section where Superintendents Killen and Uyer were directing the operations of the police. Late at night Deputy Commissioner Butler was called from the Head Office as some trouble was brewing at Kande-wadi.

45 KILLED: 460 INJURED

The casualty list which has been mounting by leaps and

Military Kept Ready

Military detachments have been ordered to stand to at Colaba Barracks. They may be called at any moment.

bounds since the outbreak of rioting on Thursday, has now reached over 460 of which 45 cases proved fatal.

The toll on Saturday upto midnight is reported to be 14 killed and 95 injured.

AT FORT.

For the first time since the outbreak of the riots a Muslim was waylaid and stabbed in the Fort area, opposite the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. There was mild sensation in the Fort area when this news was broadcasted but it soon died away with the appearance of a strong posse of constables and officers.

A DADAR OUTRAGE

On the Bhavani Sankar Road, Dadar a Muslim was stabbed severely by some Hindus at about 8-30 p.m., and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

SLOW OPERATION OF AGREEMENT

RUGBY, October 16.

Major Attlee, leader of the Opposition, called on Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs this afternoon to express the concern of the Labour Party at the slow operation of the agreement regarding non-intervention in Spain and to emphasise the importance of time as a factor. Mr. Eden explained that the complaints of breaches in the agreement had been referred to Governments concerned and that he hoped it would be possible to hold a meeting of the international committee next week to consider the replies of the three Governments.—B.O.W.

MORE RIOT NEWS: On Pages 22, 23 and 44.

Grim Tale Of Looting And Arson

MILITARY MUST BE CALLED OUT

Riot Situation In Bombay Worsens

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday, the third day of the communal strife which broke out on Thursday, saw the situation gradually worsening in some of the affected parts of the city. Localities such as Girgaum, Kalbadevi, and Dongri, caught the infection on Friday and by Saturday evening the whole city, barring the Fort area in the south, the Malabar and Cumballa Hill areas, and Dadar in the North was marked by rioting and arson, in varying degrees.

EFFECT OF "CURFEW" ORDER

The "Curfew" order promulgated on Friday, kept the goondas and miscreants indoors last night.

Thus the Hindu and Muslim "Goondas" were confined to their respective localities, during Saturday, and there was a smaller number of stabbing cases reported.

ARSON

But the trouble took a new shape and shops were set fire to in the affected areas. This is the worst form a riot assumes; and it is not easy to be controlled. The proper enforcement of the "Curfew" Order requires that the police should scour the lanes and the by-lanes and hunt the "goondas", who surreptitiously gather and set fire to shops, temples, mosques and durgahs, and vanish at the slightest approach of the police.

ROUND UP BAD CHARACTERS

A wholesale round-up of the hooligans and "known depredators" is considered essential. Unless the authorities take prompt measures, as was done in 1929 and 1932, and lodge the "bad character" somewhere safely or deport them, the situation will not soon be brought under control.

The first signs of the large-scale activities of the hooligans of setting fire to shops and places of worship, were revealed to the Police on Saturday morning, when Deputy Commissioner Taylor patrolled the Girgaum Area with Inspector Hewson, who had to fire several shots to scare away the miscreants.

SITUATION AT THAKURDWAR.

By evening, the looting and arson became general in the area south of Thakurdwar, and the Police patrols and fire-engines had to run hither and thither constantly to save shops and buildings set on fire, from further damage.

The Police Force single-handed is fighting the situation bravely, and every evening that has set in since last Thursday when the trouble started, has brought additional pressure on the Police Force.

POLICE HELPLESS, AT ITS BEST.

The riff-raff and the hooligans have been let loose all over the City and they take every opportunity to stab pedestrians, loot shops and set fire to buildings. The Police Force, augmented by the District Police, are not in a position to cope with the situation, as constant and continuous patrolling in the riot affected areas is the crying need of the hour. Every hour that passes by brings in more cases of looting and arson.

AID OF MILITARY NEEDED.

To cope with the situation effectively and with rapidity is not considered possible without either the Military or Armed Police in large numbers, with honorary and stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, ready on the scene, to order firing when needed.

POLICE OFFICERS VISIT TEMPLE & MOSQUE.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, Police Commissioner, Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Major-General S. J. P. Scobell paid a visit to Byculla, where they saw the temple and the mosque. They also visited the area marked out for the construction of the assembly-hall (Sabha-Mandap) to the Maruti Temple.

The notorious goondas must be rounded up immediately. They are out for murder and pillage, and give no quarters and expect none from the "rival camps."

As the day advanced the situation crystallised itself into one of less stabbing and more arson. There was no attempt of organised mob violence on a large scale. For the first time since the riots commenced, casualty was confined

(Continued on page 23).

CASUALTY LIST

Upto 1 a.m., Sunday

The Casualty List upto 1 a.m. on Sunday was as under:—

J. J. Hospital	33
K. E. M. Hospital	18
G. T. Hospital	19
Congress Hospital	22
Nair Hospital	8

Total 95

Serious Cases 15

Number of persons

dead (six killed

on the spot) 14

Since Thursday, when the trouble started:—

Total dead 45

Injured 415

Total 460

15 ARRESTS AT ROUND TEMPLE

Incidents From Evening Till Midnight

SATURDAY (MIDNIGHT).

From the Falkland area 15 Hindu families were evacuated by the Maharbowrie police to the Hindu locality.

Near the junction of Falkland Road, there was a menacing crowd, throwing stones at the Muslims on the other side. Sub-Inspector Patankar ordered fire and three rounds were fired, and one person was injured.

A Muslim was chased and stoned on the Vithalbhai Patel Road, and he rushed to a doctor's dispensary for protection. The Hindu mob tried to smash open the windows of the doctor's dispensary, by which time the police arrived and rescued the Muslim.

AT SANDHURST ROAD.

A harmonium shop was broken open on Sandhurst Road, near Parekh Hospital, and looted. Before much damage could be done, police arrived on the scene. A watch-shop belonging to a Muslim in the Kika Street was broken open, and the contents thrown helter-skelter. At the sight of the police the hooligans fled.

Late in the evening, officers from Maharbowrie police station rushed to the area round the Globe Cinema, on receipt of information that stones were being

(Continued on Page 23)

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Change In Closing Date

Owing to riots in the City many competitors have informed us that they have not been able to send their coupons on the closing date.

At their request we have now extended the closing date to

WED., 21ST OCTOBER

Bombay Riot Situation Worsens

Stabbing Of Pedestrians Continues

Police And Fire Brigade Frustrate Attempts To Fire Houses Of Worship

EVENTS UPTO EVENING

(6 p.m.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A potatoe shop belonging to a Muslim was looted this morning at 10-30 on the Dongri Street and by the time the police arrived on the scene, the Hindu hooligans had disappeared.

Reports of stone throwing at Khandbazar, Koliwada and Khazi Syed Street were received at the Pydhonie police station and military patrols were sent out.

At Jakharia Masjid, Sergeant Sherman, who was patrolling the area with an armed guard was hurled at with stones by Muslims. He ordered firing and a round was fired. None was injured.

At Bapu Khote Street an attempt was made by some Muslims to set fire to the Laxminarayan Temple by putting a sackful of cloth and pouring a tin of kerosene oil over it. Sergeant F. H. Terry, who was patrolling the area, rushed to the place and put out the fire. No damage was done to the temple.

Bapu Khote Street is the dividing line between the residents of both communities and crowds of Muslims and Hindus gathered at street corners on either side of the road. Tense excitement prevails in this locality.

On the Masjid Bander Road five Hindus were stabbed since early morning and a Muslim was attacked. The injured persons were removed to Hospitals.

Four Muslims were arrested by the Dongri police this morning, on charges of stone throwing at residential quarters on the Jail Road.

At 9-30 a Muslim cart driver was attacked and stabbed on the Jail Road. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A little later a Hindu cart driver was stoned at the same place.

Round about the Jail Road, there is regular stone throwing at residential quarters, as soon as the mob sees the back of the police.

Leaders On Scene.

Mr. Hussenhoy Laljee and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim visited the affected area this morning. They were advising a crowd of Muslims at Khoja Mohalla to keep calm and not get excited.

It would appear that stones and soda water bottles were thrown at Muslims in Khoja Mohalla by some Hindus. The 1st Chinchbunder Road is strewn with soda water bottles and stones. The situation near Khoja Mohalla is serious in view of a road which just divides the Hindu and Muslim localities. A permanent Police armed guard has been posted at this place.

At Vithalwadi off the Kalbadevi Road, a Muslim shop was broken open and looted by Hindus at about 1 p.m. The police arrived on the scene and opened fire. Two Hindus received bullet wounds and one was killed by firing.

Shops Looted

At about 1-30 p.m. a Muslim shop on the Kalbadevi Road, next to the Khadi Bhandar was broken open and looted. The sight of a Police lorry with Deputy-Commissioner U'Ren and armed police, made the hooligans take to their heels.

In Dadysheet Street a Muslim toy shop was looted.

Shops of Muslims were looted at Fannswadi, Hanuman Lane and Thakurdwar. A Muslim Oil shop near Thakurdwar was broken open and looted.

Up till 2 p.m. eleven cases of stabbing had been treated in the G. T. Hospital. Five of them were admitted in a serious condition.

Streets Deserted

Abdur Rehman Street and Nagdevi Street are practically deserted.

The same is the case with Mandvi and Masjid Bunder streets, though at some street corners, groups of Hindus or Muslims are seen. The trams are running but practically empty.

FIRING AT VITHALWADI

A cracker shop at the Dadysheet Agiary Lane was set ablaze by a Hindu mob. On the arrival of the police, the mob moved in the direction of Vithalwadi. When attempts were made to disperse the mob, it appeared to prove hostile, and the police opened fire. One Bhayya was killed and three persons were injured.

Following attacks on municipal scavenger work was hampered in Bhuleshwar, Mandvi and Byculla Wards. Several of the sweepers live at the Tank Pakhadi Chawls, Kamatipura, Foras Road and Shuklaji Street. They were afraid of coming out, and did not attend work. Municipal refuse lorries are escorted by police. On Saturday morning, they were persuaded to attend work, but one of them was stabbed which created further scare.

A Hindu drawing a hand-cart was fatally stabbed on Mahomed Ali Road in the morning.

THAKURDWAR AND GIRGAUM

Shops Looted, And Many Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Disorders of a serious nature broke out in Thakurdwar locality, Girgaum, between 10 and 11. About a hundred hooligans had collected and were on their way to set fire to the Karelwadi Mosque.

Promptly four sergeants arrived on the scene with a posse of constables and nipped the mischief in the bud.

The Yadgar Hotel near by was next the target of the hooligans' attack. Inspector Hewson, at the risk of his life took energetic action and caught a man trying to damage the Hotel.

The man tried to break away, but he was overpowered by the Inspector and was caught. He was immediately removed to the police station.

The alleged ring-leader, Lakshman Bulari, however, made good his escape. An armed guard is now patrolling the area to check any further developments.

Attempt To Fire Temple

Another incident of incendiarism took place at Jambli Mohol-

la where an attempt was made to set fire to a Hindu temple. The doors of the temple were broken open and petrol was thrown in the temple and then ignited. Luckily however the Fire Brigade came immediately and put out the fire before it could take a serious turn.

Several cases of stabbing occurred this morning. At Jumma Masjid a Hindu was stabbed.

A Sikh was stabbed at Nagdevi Street. A Hindu was stabbed at Masjid Bunder.

At Sindhi Gulli a Muslim was stabbed.

A Hindu was stabbed at Kamatipura 1st Lane.

At Duncan Road a Hindu was stabbed. He was removed to the Congress Hospital.

A Hindu was stabbed at Kamatipura 1st Lane.

At Golpitha three Hindus were arrested by police constables and on a search being made knives were found on their persons.

Apart from stabbing incidents in the city which were numerous, a number of shops were looted in the riot affected areas.

In Khoja Street, three Muslim shops were looted.

At Prarthana Samaj a Boot shop of a Bohra was looted. The police arrived on the scene and arrested seven persons.

Police Fire at Falkland Road.

At Thakurdwar a shop which was looted last night was set on fire this morning. It was extinguished promptly by the Fire Brigade.

The police had to open fire at Falkland Road to disperse a big hostile crowd. A Bhayya was wounded by a bullet and was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

At Dabholkerwadi a Bohra shop was looted.

The Fire Brigade had a very busy time to-day. At every hour they had to respond to the calls for fire. Soon after they settled down after extinguishing the fire at Karelwadi, a call came from Jambli Mohalla. Then there was a call from Sukhlaji Street where an attempt was made to set fire to a temple from an adjoining building. A chawl next to the temple was considerably damaged. Two calls came from Bellasis Road and Mastan Tank where Eldi shops were set on fire.

Looting of Muslim shops in Hindu localities such as Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, and Girgaum was the order of the day. Hooligans found it easy to break open the shops and loot them with impunity as the owners of the shops had absented themselves due to riot and no one would be bold enough to report to the police for the Muslim owners.

At 1 p.m. some more Muslim shops were looted by the hooligans and the police had to resort to firing resulting in the injuries to three persons.

WORSE AT KAMATIPURA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The situation at Kamatipura was worse to-day than yesterday. Several pitched battles with stones, soda-water bottles and sticks were witnessed from an early hour necessitating the use of fire-arms by the police to quell the disturbance.

At Byculla and Bellasis Road the situation was fairly quiet and appeared to be under control.

There was considerable excitement when news spread of the alleged destruction of a Hindu temple in Sukhlaji Street. This led to general rioting and the police finding the lathis ineffective resorted to firing and the crowds eventually melted away. It was found that a chawl in very close proximity to the temple had been set on fire and it was very soon extinguished.

The Police patrols in the Ka-

matipura area where there has been constant trouble, has been increased and at regular intervals pickets have now been posted.

The general situation around this locality is considered to be worse than yesterday.

SATURDAY'S CASUALTIES

The total casualties at 5 p.m. were:

New Admission:	
J. J. Hospital	18
Congress Hospital	8
G. T. Hospital	11
Total	37

During the last three days 311 persons have been injured in the riot. On Thursday 129, Friday 148, and Saturday 34.

Fifteen persons, Hindus and Muslims, had been admitted to the J. J. Hospital up till 1 p.m. to-day for injuries sustained by stabbing and stone throwing.

Localities like Agripada, Bhendy Bazaar and Kamatipura figure prominently in to-day's casualties list.

Four persons died of injuries to-day. The City Coroner after formal identification, adjourned the inquiries on their bodies.

The Muslim bodies were removed in a van.

The total number of deaths now stands at 39—17 being Muslims and 22 Hindus.

It is expected that all the 22 bodies of Hindus will be removed together to the cremation ground this evening.

Women In Hospital

Four more persons, two Hindus and two Muslims, were admitted into the J. J. Hospital up to 2-30 p.m., the total casualties for to-day in that Hospital now number 19.

The condition of five among these is said to be critical.

Women were also admitted in the J. J. Hospital and treated for injuries sustained following stone-throwing.

Three men died to-day on the spot, two of them at Falkland Road and Mahomed Ali Road, while the third is stated to have succumbed to bullet wound at Vithalwadi.

Still two more died to-day in the J. J. Hospital, following stab wounds, the total death roll being now 40.

ORDER FOR FUNERALS

The Commissioner of Police has issued an order directing all the funeral processions of Hindus to pass on the way to Hindu Burial Ground at Sonapur via Thakurdwar Road and Queens Road and those of the Muslims via Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road, Pydhoni, Mahomed Ali Road, Carnac Road, 1st Marine Lines, Queen's Road, Princess Street and Chandanwadi Road.

Jaripuranawalas Suffer

Hindu hooligans looted this morning many petty shops of Muslim "Jaripuranawalas" and coal-vendors situated at Khatarali Lane Thakurdwar, but on the arrival of armed police, the miscreants took to their heels.

The police party is guarding the area.

AT TARDEO BRIDGE

At about 5-30 p.m., on Saturday, an unknown Muslim, 45, was stoned to death at the foot of the Tardeo Bridge. The police had the body removed to the morgue.

Four Muslim shops in the Dadysheet Agiary Lane and Kolihat Lane, were looted by the Hindus. One of the shops was an oil-dealer's shop and the oil was split all over the place.

Stray Murderous Attacks On Saturday Night

thrown at the Cinema and dispersed the crowd. After dusk a cutlery shop at C. P. Tank corner, belonging to a Muslim, was looted. A bidi shop on Erskine Road and an umbrella shop at Parekh Street were looted.

ARRESTS AT ROUND TEMPLE AREA.

All the persons near about the Round Temple were searched and 15 persons with knives were arrested, while four were arrested for throwing stones.

The trouble seems to be slowly spreading to the north of the city and some of the Hindu workers were found to be active. A pathan was stabbed to death at the junction of the Sayani Road and Gokhale Road. Another Pathan was seriously injured due to stone-throwing, at the same place. He is lying in the K. E. M. Hospital in a serious condition. The De Lisle Road police have arrested two persons in this connection.

On the Currey Road Bridge, a Muslim was stabbed to death at 9-45 p.m.

AT LAMINGTON & SANDHURST ROADS.

Three stray assaults were reported to the Lamington Road police: A Muslim was stabbed at the Kennedy Bridge, another at Sandhurst Road, on Saturday evening. Some of the Muslims near about Khetwadi were stoned. All the injured persons were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

At about 7 p.m., a Muslim was stabbed at Chor Gully, Bhowada and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital and another Muslim received serious injuries due to stones thrown at him near Turner-Hoare and Company's building at Parel. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

A Muslim was stabbed on the Kalachowkie Road, and another received serious injuries on the head, at the same place in the evening and is lying in a serious condition his skull being fractured.

ATTEMPT TO STAB CONSTABLE

One of the arrested Muslims at Kamatipura, tried to stab a police constable. The Muslim was arrested by Sgt. Wragg, at Second Lane, Kamatipura, and was handed over to the police constable. Before he could be searched the Muslim is stated to have whipped out a clasp knife and attempted to stab the constable, but he was over-powered.

Late in the night, some Muslims attempted to set fire to Sankar's temple at the Mastan Tank Cross Lane, while the pan-shop adjoining the temple was burnt, the Fire Brigade came and put out the fire. The pan-shop was gutted.

At 10 p.m., some Hindus are stated to have set fire to a fuel depot belonging to a Khoja on the Nowroli Hill Road, Dongri. Immediately on noticing the fire, the police rushed to the place and put out the fire. Two empty kerosene oil bottles were found near the place.

HINDU FAMILY SAVED.

A Muslim police officer of Dongri risked his life and saved a Hindu family of women and children from a menacing mob of Muslims at about 6 p.m. from the Nishanpada Cross Lane. It appears that a two-storeyed building in which an old Hindu, six women and three children were living, was surrounded by a menacing mob, which was attempting to set fire to the building.

Sub-Inspector Hakim, who was on his rounds, noticed the mob and rushed to the place and dispersed the crowd, with a la'h charge, single-handed. The mob was two hundred strong.

The inmates of the house came down, and when Sub-Inspector

(Continued from Page 21).

Hakim was trying to escort them to a safer locality, the mob surrounded the officer on all sides and wanted to assault the Hindu.

Sub-Inspector Hakim shouted out for a passing car and sent out a message for help from the Dongri Police Station, a posse of constables arrived and dispersed the crowd.

SERGEANT INJURED

Sergeant Sherman of the Pydhonie Police Station who was posted on duty on Dongri Street, and who had opened fire earlier in the day, was stoned at late in the evening, and he received injuries on the head. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital and allowed to go.

The Police patrolling the Mandvi area were forced to open fire near Bhatbazar at about 10 p.m. as stones were being thrown from the third storey of a building, where Muslims were residing. Empty aerated water bottles were being flung from the third floor of a building and two persons were injured. Since the Muslims continued throwing these missiles two more rounds were fired by the District Police, at 10-30. The number of injured due to firing is not known. The Pydhonie police have arrested five people in connection with rioting.

FIRING AT SHEIKH MEMON ST.

The Princess Street police opened fire at 8-30 p.m. at the Sheikh Memon Street, on a mob of Hindus who had broken into a Muslim's book-stall and were burgling it. Five rounds were fired. One man, who received serious bullet-wounds, was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

An iron safe which was removed from one of the looted Muslim shops and was found lying in the middle of Sheikh Memon Street, was removed by the Princess Street police. The Princess Street police were very active on Saturday since nearly a dozen of Muslim shops were looted and some of them were set fire to, and the contents scattered in the streets. The shops burgled according to the reports received at the Princess Street section are three at Girgaum Road,

two at Kolbhat Lane, two at Bhuleswar and one at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, one at Vithalwadi, two on the Kalbadevi Road

ALL QUIET AT BYCULLA

Byculla, the origin of the trouble, was completely quiet and not a single case either of assault or attempted looting was reported till midnight.

In all 25 calls from the affected areas were received by the Fire Brigades in the city, and all but one proved true, throughout the day. The Fire Brigades had to go four times to a temple at Peerkhana Street at different times of the day, when the temple was set fire to and each time the fire was put out.

ATTEMPTS TO FIRE TEMPLES.

At the junction of the Bapty Street and Suklaji Street, there were two temples in the same compound and five attempts were made to set fire to these temples. All the five times, the Fire engines rushed to the place and put out the fire. During the one of these visits, the firemen noticed the Muslims who were setting fire to the temple. The Muslims stoned the firemen as they dispersed.

The Fire Brigade answered four calls at Panaswadi and put out fire at four shops at different times of the day. They were called thrice on the Kalbadevi Road, near the Maruti temple to put out fires.

Late in the night, the Fire engines had to rush to Elphinstone Road to save a hut which

was set on fire by Muslims. A wood stack on the Chinchbunder Road was also set on fire, which was put out by the Fire Brigade.

STREETS DESERTED

The "curfew" order is having its effect and by 10 p.m. all the streets in the city were deserted.

POLICE USE WIRELESS SETS

(Continued from page 21)

to two-digit figures, namely five dead and 70 injured.

The Fire Brigade had in all 16 calls until the evening, but the majority of them proved to be of a minor nature.

TEMPLE GUTTED

The biggest fire of the day was at Kamatipura Temple in the morning, and the temple was completely burnt down. A second attempt by the rioters was made in the afternoon, to set fire to a temple at Mastan Tank, and the adjoining bidi shop was completely gutted. Before any damage was done to the temple the fire was put out.

Street skirmishes at Kamatipura continued during day-time, and the police had to open fire in the afternoon.

In Kika Street three Muslim shops were burnt and similar incidents occurred at one or two localities.

As a sequel to the rioting the cost of foodstuffs, such as meat and vegetables has gone up.

POLICE WITH WIRELESS SETS.

For the first time, the police are making experiment using portable wireless sets to maintain constant communication with the Police Headquarters. Two lorries have been provided with portable wireless sets and aerial arrangements. These lorries will be used in the riot area, from where messages will be transmitted to the Head Office, so as to keep the authorities constantly informed of the developments.

Early in the morning a Muslim boy was chased on the Charni Road. With pluck the boy ran through the Tata Road towards Roxy Cinema and saved himself. He was injured by stones hurled at him.

The Khokar Shoe shop at Girgaum, was broken into in the morning and before much damage was done the police arrived. The miscreants bolted. An oil shop of a Khoja was similarly forced open, opposite the Prarthana Samaj and oil was spilt all over the place.

RESTRICTED TRAM SERVICE

The tram service in the disturbed areas was restricted owing to fear of molestation by rowdy elements. Many buses and trams ran almost empty. In Hindu localities, only Hindus boarded a bus or a tram only to get out somewhere in the locality. Similarly Muslims used these conveyances in the Muslim localities and scarcely proceeded further.

Up to 10 a.m., on Saturday 16 cases of assaults, either by knife or by stones were recorded. A Pathan walking along Supari Baug Road was pelted with stones. A Muslim was fatally stabbed on Falkland Road. A Hindu was assaulted with a knife at Bhandari Street. A Hindu going along DeLisle Cross Lane was set upon and stabbed by a Muslim severely.

INCIDENT AT FALKLAND ROAD

A police constable was injured by stones thrown at him by a Hindu mob at Kamatipura. At Falkland Road, a rowdy mob hurled stones at a Sub-Inspector who opened fire. One man was injured and the crowd dispersed.

Saturday's Riot Situation

While the situation arising out of the riots in the City is regarded as under control, stray assaults continued in the City and looting and arson became the chief feature on Saturday.

The Fire Brigade received 25 calls in all, and all of them except one proved authentic.

HINDU FAMILY SAVED

A Muslim Police Officer saved at the risk of his own life, a Hindu family consisting of an old man, six women and three children from a building stormed by a crowd at the Nishanpada Road.

Fifteen deaths were recorded, six of them being instantaneous and the number of injured was 140.

DEATH-ROLL

The death-roll for the three days commencing on Thursday is 45. Total number of casualties is said to be 415.

NO T. U's. IN ARSENALS

Japanese War Office Blow For Labour Movement

TOKYO (By Air Mail.)

The Labour movement in Japan was dealt recently one of the most severe blows in its history when the Army authorities ordered all employees of the military arsenals at Osaka, Nagoya and Kokura to sever their connections with labour unions.

Approximately 5,600 workers were affected by the order and the Federation of Government Employee Unions, in which they constituted a major element, was practically disrupted.

An army spokesman described the measure as another step for "improvement in army discipline" and compared it with the orders issued to all officers and soldiers, following the military rebellion in Tokyo on February 26, to discontinue relations with political groups outside the service.

THIN END OF WEDGE.

The Social Mass Party, to which the Federation of Government Employees Unions represents one of the strongest sources of support, issued an indignant statement in which it was charged that the step taken by the War Office was the entering wedge in a drive to wipe out all trade unions in Japan.

At the Home Ministry, however, it was stated that the status of Government employees and employees of private industry was entirely different and that the latter were entitled to freedom of union organisation. The Ministry, it was declared, will watch closely for any move by private employers similarly to force their employees to sever their trade union connections and would intervene in the interests of fairness.

At the Osaka arsenal, where 3,850 workers are employed, all employees on the day shift received individual instructions at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning "about the important nature of the arms industry in the emergency period and the need for firm solidarity among the workers in such an industry." Every worker later was interviewed by officials, according to the "Asahi Shimbun," and "his opinion sought." The result, strangely enough was that every one of them without exception took an oath to withdraw from his trade union and never to join another one.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:— "Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Peral Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Manager on 100 Organiser 75/-, clerk 40/- Superintendent 60/- Lady Canvassers 50/- for Limited Concern. Apply personally Room 9, Punjab National Hotel, 257, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 7135

Wanted—Branch Secretary and Inspectors for the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd. in Bombay. Only experienced men with previous record of good business should apply to—Vice-Chairman, Bharat Buildings, Lahore. (4127).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6981).

44. MEDICAL.

"Virogenite" Perfect cure for Neurasthenia, Hysteria, Insomnia, Brainfag, General Debility, etc. and diseases peculiar to delicate sex. "Hydroforbites" Perfect cure for rabid, wild and domestic animal bites, septic cases and hydrophobia. Literature on request. Consult—Dr. Themudo, Specialist Nervous Diseases at Themudos Specifics Company, 243, New Sonapur, Bombay. 7125

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Water Lilies—6 Diff. choicest American varieties Ps. 12. Catalogues of Rare, Unusual Plants, Bulbs, Fruit grafts, Seeds free. The Chandra Nursery, P. O. Rhinock Sikkim (A). (7098).

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Nehru Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

THUNDER-STORMS IN ORISSA

Few Light Fall Occur
In Kashmir

POONA, Oct. 17. Thunder-storms have caused local rain in Orissa and Malabar and a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast. A few light falls of rain or snow have also occurred in Kashmir.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL. Cuttack 1-1/2 inches; Madura and Cocanada 1 each.

FORECAST.

Thunder-storms will occur locally in Southern half of the Peninsula and round the head of the Bay of Bengal and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Assam and North Bengal.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, October 17.

Thunderstorms have caused local rain in Orissa and Malabar and a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Southeast Madras and North Madras coast. A few light falls of rain or snow have also occurred in Kashmir.

Chief amounts are: Cuttack one and a half inches; Madura and Cocanada one each.

Forecast:—Thundershowers will occur locally in the southern half of the peninsula and round the head of the Bay of Bengal and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Assam and North Bengal.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of October 17.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .036 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.6 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.1 degrees 3.8 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.1 degrees 1.5 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED October 17

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Famine Relief Fund

Swami Shibananda, of Bharat Seva Ashram Sangh, writes:

"We, on behalf of the Bharat Seva Ashram Sangh, want to bring to the notice of the public that we have finished our collection in Bulsar. The names of donors who paid Rs. 5 and above:—

Mr. Dhanjisha C. Dhanbhura Rs. 51; Messrs. Naratamdas Harijivandas and co. Rs. 25; Dr. Jehangir C. Dharbhura Rs. 25; Dr. Paragji D. Chanvaker Rs. 21; Mr. Ghelabhai Bhimbhai Rs. 21; Dayabhai Lalubhai Rs. 15; Mr. Ramanlal Gulabbhai Rs. 15; the staff and students of Bai Avabal High School, Bulsar, Rs. 15; the staff and students of the Sarvajani High School, Bulsar, Rs. 15; R. S. Bhagwandas B. Shroff Rs. 11; Dr. Paragji D. Bulsarker Rs. 10; Mr. Walji Bhimji Rs. 10; Mr. Dayaji Kasanji Rs. 10; Morarji Nathubhai Rs. 7; Mr. Uttamram K. Shukla Rs. 5; Mr. Nanubhai Paragji Rs. 5; Mr. Nathubhai Motichand Rs. 5; Mr. Gandabhai Bhanabhai Rs. 5; Mr. Gopalji Haribhai Rs. 5; Mr. Ghelabhai Vasanji Rs. 5; Mr. Nathalal G. Parekh Rs. 5; Mr. Copalji B. Desai Rs. 5; Mr. Naginchand Zaverchand Shah Rs. 5; Mr. Ichhashanker Vilavram Rs. 5; Mr. Khimchand Mulibhai Rs. 5; Mr. K. D. Patel Rs. 5; Dr. Surajlal H. Patil Rs. 5; Messrs. Ardeshtir and Jalibhai P. Dhanbhura

NO INCREMENT FOR 10 YEARS

Municipal Workers' Union
Receives More Complaints

The Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union writes:

Several meetings of the workers in Asphalt, Road, and Health Dept. were held in the 1st week of this month under the auspices of the Union Mr. R. S. Nimkar presiding.

The main complaints of the workers in each meeting were noted down. It was then found that the complaint of lack of general increment was the most common and long standing.

It was in the month of June this year that the Union prepared a list of workers who were not given increment for more than 10 years, in the Municipal Workshop. After a prolonged discussion with the Mechanical Engineer and the Dy. City Engineer, it was agreed that a provision will be made in the coming budget to grant some increment to the workers. The Union is not informed of the matter until now and therefore we have raised the issue again as the Budget time is approaching near. Will the Municipal authorities and the Corporators pay any attention towards this important issue which has spread discontent among the workers?

No Facilities.

The Union has in the past represented many grievances of the drivers and cleaners in the Health Department who are alleged to have been badly treated by the Lower officers. From the various complaints the Union has on its record, it is clear that bad treatment is not the only grievance but it is found out that favouritism, reduced scale of wages, no protection from the Municipality in case of accidents, no provision of uniform and rain coats to the drivers are equally troubling the workers in this department.

The Road Department workers are also crying for increment. Many complaints are also represented from this department. The Union is every day sending more and more complaints and is trying to redress the grievance of the workers to a great extent. It will be far better and in the interest of the municipal workers if the municipal officers will direct special attention on the above issues that are confronting the Union.

BHIL WORKER'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

DOHAD, October 14.

The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Mr. Pandurang Vanikar, the ex-President of the Dohad Taluka Local Board, was celebrated on Tuesday by the Local Board in appreciation of the services rendered by him as its President. Mr. P. G. Vanikar is the life member of the Bhil Seva Mandal—Dohad and is conducting the Jeevawada Bhil Ashram and doing the uplift work among Bhils for the last 15 years.

Messrs. L. M. Shrikant, the present president of the Board, Ishwarlal Vaidya, Ramchandra Shukla, the Municipal President, W. S. Mukadam and others spoke highly of the services of Vanikar for the cause of the down-trodden and exploited aborigines of these two Talukas.

Rs. 5, Mr. Maganlal V. Vaidya Rs. 5; Mr. Bhaidas N. Desai Rs. 5; Mr. Keshavnath Motiram Rs. 5; Messrs. Purshottam and Narandas and Co., Rs. 5; Mr. Govindji Nathuji Shah Rs. 5; Mr. Kalyandas Bhanabhai Rs. 5; Mr. Paragji Virchand Rs. 5; Mr. Chhotalal Gulabdas Rs. 5; Small collections Rs. 35-10-6. Total Rs. 416-10-6.

SULOCHANA

gives a glorious message to every woman in

'PRIDE OF INDIA'

IMPERIAL'S Superb Screen Epic
with

D. BILLIMORIA, GULAM MAHOMED, ASUJI,
JAMNA and BABY MAYURI

Director: CHOWDHRY

An erring wife—
a loving mother—
and a paragon of
Chastity effectively
exemplified

'PRIDE OF INDIA'

THIRD WEEK

THIRD WEEK

AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road.

Matinee:—Sat., Sun.
& Holidays at
2-30 p.m.
Daily shows: 5-15, 8
and 10-45 p.m.

Free List Suspended

HARIJANS STAND FOR NATIONALISM

Independent Nationalist Election Manifesto

The Secretary, the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party in the course of an Election Manifesto state:

Owing to the political activities of different parties during the last 50 years in India and owing to the reforms which have taken place in the constitution from time to time a political sense has been generated amongst the so-called Depressed Classes or untouchables and like all other Communities, even the "untouchable" community has developed a consciousness of their own rights of citizenship. The desire to be in a position to enjoy all the fundamental rights in the political, social, economic and religious spheres of life as part of the great Hindu Community, has taken firm root amongst the so-called Untouchable Classes. We are confident that the so-called Untouchable or Harijan Community will be able to achieve progress in all directions as an integral part of the Hindu Community Hindu Society. The Indian National Congress, Government and the Untouchables themselves are all of them working in this direction and their efforts are bound to be crowned with success.

HARIJANS' RIGHTS.

We are determined to achieve our own salvation and are prepared to make full use of any assistance which may be proffered to us whether by the Government, by the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha, by Mahatma Gandhi or the other touchable Hindu Communities. We are born Hindus and will live and die as Hindus.

Our Party will chalk out a programme to enable Harijans to enjoy the full rights of citizenship consistent with the growing sense of Nationalism among Hindus and with the general good of the whole Indian Community. It will be the aim of our Party to introduce as well as support measures for improving the condition of the poor peasants, to relieve agriculturists from indebtedness, to obtain higher wages for the working classes, so that they may get an adequate return for their work and to improve the ancestral trades and callings of the Harijans on modern lines.

IMPROVE LOT OF HARIJANS.

Our Party desires to assure the country that while protecting the rights and interests of the "untouchable" classes in the Legislatures, we will never be a party to any measure which may retard the social economic or political progress of our country.

This party will make efforts inside as well as outside the Legislatures to compel Government to do all things and adopt all such measures as are necessary and which ought to be done and adopted for promoting the welfare of the Harijans.

It is, therefore, necessary that all the untouchables should support only a candidate put up by the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party and the Party feels confident that the untouchables will keep before their eyes the interests of all the untouchables—not only Mahars, and give their fullest support and vote only for this Party's candidates.

Fruit Marketing Society Formed In Madras

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

At a meeting of the promoters of the provincial Marketing Society held in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, resolved to take up the marketing of vegetables and fruits. The Society is being started with a subsidy given by the Local Government—United Press.

VOTE FOR SETH GOVINDLAL

N. C. Kelkar's Appeal To Council Of State Voters

POONA, (By Mail).
Mr. N. C. Kelkar has addressed the following letter to Council of State voters in the Presidency:

You are probably aware that Mr. Govindlal Shival Motilal is standing as a Congress candidate for the Council of State (Delhi) from the Bombay Presidency in the ensuing election which will be held some time in December next.

It will be observed that of all the candidates he is the only candidate of a political party, namely, the Indian National Congress. You will agree with me that it is not only desirable but essential that the voters should support a party candidate in preference to non-party candidates.

Mr. Govindlal occupies a high position in the commercial and industrial life of the country, and

has a record of many years' disinterested public services. He is a thoughtful and cool-headed gentleman of sound judgment. Official favours or frowns will not deter him from doing his duty; nor is he afraid of expressing unpopular views when necessary. His sincerity, devotion, singleness of purpose and the spirit of sacrifice are well-known. His staunch nationalism, combined with his first-hand knowledge of economic problems, should be of great service in the Upper Chamber. I am supporting his candidature as I think that he is a right person to be returned to the Council of State and his presence in that House will be of definite help to national interests.

I, therefore, earnestly request that you will kindly give full support to his candidature.

KISAN CONFERENCE AT CHINDWARA

CHINDWARA, (By Mail).
Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Azad Chairman, Reception Committee the C.P. and Berar Kisan Mazdoor Conference writes:—

A Conference of the Kisans and Malguzara of Chindwara District was convened to be held at the Town Hall, Chindwara on the 19th Sept. by Seth Sheolal, M.L.C. about a dozen landlords and capitalists attended the Conference and about 30 cultivators from their respective zamindaris were brought for demonstration purposes. The resolutions were read by Seth Sheolal and they were declared carried even without proper discussion.

The whole conference was unrepresentative snow and was specially arranged to capture the votes in the ensuing Provincial Assembly elections. The voters are hereby cautioned to be aware of such electioneering tactics.

A representative Provincial Conference of the Kisans and mazdoors is shortly going to meet at Chindwara when long felt grievances of the peasantry and their remedies will be discussed thread bare and a constructive programme for the amelioration of the pitiful conditions of the peasantry will be chalked out.

AWARI FOR C. P. ASSEMBLY?

Applies To Govt. Urging Removal Of Disqualification

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

(By Mail).

Mr. M. R. Awari, a staunch Congressman, who so long has been known for adherence to the policy of non-entry into the councils, has now decided to stand as a candidate in the coming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Awari came into prominence in this province when in 1924 he started the famous Arms Act Satyagraha in Nagpur and claimed that every one should have the right to carry arms. All along since 1920 he has been a no-changer in regard to the council-entry question and a firm supporter of Gandhiji's views on this issue.

It is reliably understood that he has applied to the C. P. Government urging removal of disqualification on him. Mr. Awari has been in jail for his political activities for a period of more than two years, and therefore it is believed that he will be debarred from contesting as a candidate. It is learned that so far he has not received any reply from the Government as the matter is still under consideration of the authorities.—A.P.

Sahitya Samelan Exhibition

The Hon. Secretaries of "The Gujarati Sahitya Sammelan" Art Exhibition will be held at Ahmedabad from the 31st October. The last date for sending in the exhibits by artists and art-craftsmen is the 20th October. They must be addressed to the Secretaries, "Kumar" Karyalaya, Raipur, Ahmedabad.

Marriage Arranged

OCTOBER 31 will mark the inauguration of OPERA HOUSE as the new home of BOMBAY TALKIES' pictures --- an alliance between the oldest and most beautiful Cinema House and the youngest and most progressive film producing organisation of the country.

Bombay Talkies' Latest

Janma Bhumi

(WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF ACHHUT KANYA)

NEW
HOME

OF
BOMBAY
TALKIES

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

GRAND
OPENING

31st
OCTOBER

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

REBEL ARMIES NEARING MADRID

Total Advance Of 10 Miles

LONDON, Oct. 17. Insurgent armies invading Madrid are reported to be making steady progress. The fall of Navalcarnero, the last bastion of Madrid's outer defences, is expected every hour. General Varela's column is now five miles from the town, which despite its strong fortifications, is not expected to resist the onslaught from more experienced and better led Nationalist troops. The capture of Navalcarnero will be the first decisive step in the advance on Madrid from the west. It will also assist to open up attack on the capital from the north-west.

The capture of Valmojada, the last village before Navalcarnero, had been carried out under the personal direction of General Varela. The insurgents at first encountered no resistance, but four miles from Valmojada they met a withering fire from Government troops. General Varela's shock-troops with fixed bayonets advanced by short rushes but before they reached Government trenches the occupants fled abandoning two field-guns and a number of machine-guns. The insurgents have made a total advance of ten miles in the direction of the Capital.—Reuter.

NEW TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT

KARACHI, (By Mail). Lieut-Col. Sir James Robert, the tuberculosis expert delivered an interesting lecture last night under the auspices of the Karachi Medical Association. The doctor narrating the circumstances which prompted him to take up research work in this department said he was very much moved by the sight of tubercular patients at sanitarium. At the beginning when he started giving injections of carbolic acid to patients two cases proved fatal on account of the strength of the acid. He went on reducing the strength gradually and has now reached the correct strength suitable for injections. During the last three years he has cured about 40,000 patients. He said there were eight spots on the lungs where injections could be safely administered. The expert stressed the need for sterilization of instruments before injection. Dealing with prevailing treatments for this disease, the doctor said that while complete cure was not possible whatever stage the disease was tackled, under his treatment complete cure was possible.

Sir James is busy treating at the municipal tuberculosis hospital about 50 patients every day who are coming from all parts of the province. In this work he is assisted by a small band of medical men.

It is understood that a young doctor will accompany him to Dewas, for a month to be trained by him and will thereafter tour the districts curing tuberculosis patients.—A.P.

For Selection Of Sportsmen For Vijayanagar Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent)
HUNGUND, Oct. 17. Messrs. Burli Shesanna and Mahavarao Melligati, secretaries, Vyayama Vibhaga, Vijayanagara Smarakotsava Mandal, request all Nadabadda Mandalas in Karnataka to hold sports and to report to Dharwar office to enable them to depute best men to Vijayanagar Sixcentenary celebrations at Hampi in ensuing December.

No Repetition Of East End Disorders

SIMON WARNED AGAINST POLITICAL CHAOS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

As a sequel to the recent East End disorders, Mr. Herbert Morrison has written to Sir John Simon, on behalf of the London Labour Party, Members of Parliament, Lord Mayor of London, London County Council Members, and Secretaries of the Local Labour Parties, demanding that the Government should "accept full responsibility and take immediate steps to control happenings which, if not done so, will lead to social disaster and political chaos."—Reuter.

Note:

It will be recalled that on October 11 5,000 men and women, led by 500 ex-Service men and accompanied by 2,000 foot and mounted police, marched through the East End of London as a protest against Fascism.

A large force of police lined the route which was crowded with spectators. Bands played Communist marches, and the marchers sang Left Wing songs and chanted: "Down with Mosley and his Black Shirt Thugs."

The march ended with serious disorder, and there were scuffles between Communists and their opponents in which a number of persons sustained minor injuries. The police quelled the disturbances and made a number of arrests. A later message stated:

The police quelled the disturbances and made nine arrests in

connection with the anti-Fascist march in the East End of London. A hundred youths in the evening smashed the windows of several shops owned by Jews in the East End and looted the contents. A bus-load of police rushed to the spot and the raiders disappeared.

In connection with the charges arising from the clashes the Thames magistrate said that the Commissioner of Police had stated that he would not tolerate brutal assaults on police officers. The Old Street magistrate commented: "The mischief is getting beyond the limit. More drastic steps may have to be taken."

Fines were inflicted in a number of cases. Others were bound over.

Fascist marchers in Liverpool were stoned. The police charged the crowd with batons and made many arrests. Several were injured.

M. C. C. MAKE 469 FOR 4

PERTH, October 17.

In the second day of the match between the M.C.C. and Western Australia, the M.C.C. in their first innings had scored 328 for three at tea.

At the close of play to-day, the M.C.C. had made 469 for loss of four wickets.

THE SCORE

Barnett, c Francis, b Zim- bals	54
Wyatt c Lovelock b Halcombe	106
Hammond c Gardiner (sub- stitute for Taise) b Newman	141
Hardstaff, not out	87
Fishlock c & b Inverarity	30
Worthington (not out)	39
Extras	12

Total (for four) 469

The second wicket partnership added 221 in three hours.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Wales Beat England

LONDON, Oct. 17.

At Cardiff in International Football, Wales beat England by two goals to one.—Reuter.

Ireland Beat Germany

LONDON, Oct. 17.

At Dublin, in International Football, Ireland beat Germany by five goals to two.—Reuter.

Mr. J. A. Crawford Dead

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Death has occurred of Mr. James Adair Crawford.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOODS IN BURMA AND CEYLON

Market Prospects Bright, Says Trade Commis- sioner

LONDON, Oct. 16.

"Market prospects for British goods in Burma and Ceylon are, probably, as bright as at any time within the last six years", stated Mr. Alired Schofield, British Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, in an interview with Reuter at London.

Mr. Schofield is on an official visit to discuss export problems with manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain. He pointed out that returing prosperity to United Kingdom and the United States was increasing the demand for basic exports of Burma and Ceylon and the alignment of Sterling with Continental currencies, should restore the exchange parities of these important markets and permit the removal of many restrictions in trade.

The period of economic improvement was only just reaching its full strength. One weak spot in Ceylon's economic position was the improvement based somewhat on an artificial foundation restriction output but if, as hoped, this enabled world demand to adjust itself to supply the restriction problem would solve itself.—Reuter.

AGRA PRINCIPAL'S CONCERN.

Call to Parents of Students Living In Affected Areas.

Principal Palacios wires from Agra as under:—

"Please announce parents or guardians of students, living in the affected areas in Bombay to call for students of St. Xavier's Special on Monday morning at 9-50 at Victoria Terminus."

REAL WRITING COMFORT

for Home, Office or Travel

Sheaffer FEATHERTOUCH Pens bring a noteworthy advance in writing comfort, convenience and beauty. Seven triumphant features make this the outstanding writing instrument of all time.

1. Lifetime Guarantee*—The White Dot identifies the LIFETIME pen.
2. Streamline BALANCE design—eliminates hand fatigue.
3. One-stroke filling, emptying and cleaning—vacuum or lever filling types—each supreme in its field.
4. Visibility of writing fluid—permanent and unclouded.
5. Platinum-in-channel FEATHERTOUCH point makes two-way writing perfect.
6. Generous capacity of writing fluid.
7. Dry-proof points, air-sealed, assure instant writing.

Finished in Black, Gray Pearl, Ebonized Pearl, Rose-Glow and Golden Brown

*All Lifetime pens are unconditionally guaranteed for the life of the owner except against loss and wilful damage. When serviced subject only to a small fee of Rs. 2 for disint, insurance and administrative expense.

AT LEADING STORES

BROUGH & PHILPOTT, Ltd.,
12, Rampart Row, BOMBAY

Only
SHEAFFER'S have all 7

LARGEST STOCKISTS OF SHEAFFER FOUNTAIN PENS, SETS, etc.,

Sole Distributors for Sheaffer's Skrip Writing Fluid, Pencil Leads, Skrip Grip, Paralastik, Mucilage, etc.,

CHALASANI & Co.,

Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, etc.,
120, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY. Phone: 20384



Warner Bros. sequel to the drama of 'I am a Fugitive From Chain Gang.'

JAIL BREAK



Warner Bros. Timelast Thriller with
JUNE TRAVIS • CRAIG REYNOLDS
BARTON MACLANE • RICHARD PURCELL
KEITH BISHOP • GEORGE E. STONE • JUDY ARON
JOE KING • JOE CETHAN • Directed by NICK GRINDY

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

OPERA HOUSE

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
Salem Angel Films present
**"LEELAVATHI
SULOCHANA"**

A social sensational drama with glorious songs and full of comic and featuring:—
P. S. GOVINDAN
C. S. JAYARAMAN
P. S. SIVABAGYAM
T. M. SARADAMBAL
at your favourite theatre.

PLAZA

For the last time
TO-DAY
SUNDAY 18TH OCT.
10 A. M. MORNING

14th & Last Week

ROXY

New Queen's Road.

On account of riots
daily one show
5-15 p. m.

To-day Matinee 2-45 p. m.

Achhut Kanya

**BOMBAY TALKIES'
PICTURE**

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

Labour Leaders Mobilise Against Riots

Form Anti-Riots Committee With Object Of Keeping Workers Out Of Communal Maelstrom

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A representative meeting of the Labour workers in Bombay was held this morning in the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. Abdur Rehman Mitha, treasurer of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, presided over the meeting.

Prominent amongst those who attended were: R. S. Nimbker, V. B. Karnik, Dr. Shetty, Sardesai, Bhalse, Bhogale, Indulal Yajnik, Dhole, Madan Shetty, Bhandarkar, etc.

Check Spread To Labour Area

The meeting considered the riot situation in the city and expressed satisfaction at the fact that the riots had not so far spread to the working class area. It was unanimously resolved to take every step necessary to stop the spread of the communal riots to the labour area.

With this object in view it was decided that those present should immediately form themselves into a Workers' Anti-Riots Committee with powers to co-opt. Coms. R. S. Nimbker, Abdur Rehman Mitha and R. K. Bhogale were elected the secretaries of the Committee.

The Committee then decided to issue a handbill under the signatures of prominent labour leaders appealing to the Workers to stick to their work and not to participate in the riots.

It was also decided to approach the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association with a request that the Mills should be kept working on Sunday. The Committee also resolved to approach all the ward Congress Committees and other non-communal organisations with a request that they may join the committee and help it in checking the spread of riots to the Labour area.

The Committee will keep itself in touch with all the developments in the city and will arrange to give proper reports to the workers in order that alarmist reports may not be spread amongst the workers in order to incite them.

The members of the Committee will be moving about all over the labour area and will see that peace and cordial relations between the two communities are maintained at any cost. The office of the Committee is kept in the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union at Indira Building, Parel, Polbavdi, and those who desire to help the committee in any way are requested to get in touch with the secretaries at the Committee's office.

RIOTS SUSPECTS BAILED OUT AGAIN

Seventy persons, both Hindus and Muslims, arrested on a charge of rioting, by the Dongri, Nagpada and Pydhonie Police, were put up before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to-day.

Groups of Hindus and Muslims were rounded up by the Police and on search stones were stated to have been recovered from them.

All the arrested persons were ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500 each. Rs. 250 to be deposited in cash.

NO VAN TO REMOVE SUSPECTS

Several persons arrested last night by the Princess Street police were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day. Some of them were charged with carrying a lathi in contravention of the order of the Commissioner of Police.

The Magistrate (Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur) ordered the men to be placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, who was trying the rioting cases.

Sub-Inspector Gadre of the Princess Street police told

the Court that the men were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate because no conveyance was available to remove them to the Mazgaon Court.

The Magistrate, then told the officer to keep them in the lock-up and remove them in the evening.

Stabbing Case

Dewji Babaji, who was arrested at midnight yesterday on a charge of stabbing a Mohammedan at Lohar Street was remanded in custody for a fortnight.

Ajmur Safadain, the Mohammedan, was detained for treatment at the G. T. Hospital.

RELIEF COMMITTEES HANDICAPPED

The Relief Committees set up to render help to stranded victims in the areas affected by riots, it is understood, is handicapped in the rescuing of families living in localities considered unsafe.

In 1929 and 1932, when similar rioting broke out in the city, it appears, the members of the Relief Committees of both the communities, were provided with police escorts, so that they could visit the affected areas and help the stranded families remove to safety.

This time, it appears, no such escort has been provided so far and the members are apprehensive of visiting these localities, in the absence of police protection.

It is understood the matter has been brought to the notice of the Police Commissioner, who has been urged to provide the escort required.

350 Hindus, rescued from several places in the city are provided food and shelter, at the Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, by the Hindu Relief Committee. Mr. Soonderdas Morarji is in charge of the arrangements and he has at his disposal a good number of the Hindu Relief Committee volunteers.

How To Avert Riot Tragedies

(From A Correspondent.)

It is essential in the present situation of the Bombay riots, that measures should be adopted to minimise the possibilities of risk which visitors to this city run and to warn them against routes where danger lurks.

I find that no arrangements of this kind exist at the ferry wharf (Alexandra Docks) where a large number of passengers arrive every day. Two ladies of my family who were being conveyed home in a taxi on the 17th instant were attacked by a mob of rioters one of whom tried to obstruct the vehicle by hurling himself against its path: the speeding car banged him out of the way and the lathi blows aimed at the occupants were absorbed by the body of the car, thanks to the smartness of the driver.

I should like some humanitarian organization to establish contact with, and help, these passengers both Hindus and Muslims, by warning them against the lairs of the cowardly and blood-thirsty animals that are our common enemies.

Major Alexander Hardinge and Sir Archibald Carter 'inter alia' have been added to the Executive of the Coronation Committee.

POSTAL DISLOCATION

Because of disturbances near Clare Road, New Nagpada, Victoria Gardens and Bhajipala Lane and surrounding localities, the Clare Road, New Nagpada, Victoria Gardens and Bhajipala Lane town sub-offices will with immediate effect, remain entirely closed as a temporary measure until further orders. Telegraph messengers of the Mandvi combined office will not be able to effect delivery of telegrams in the delivery area of the Mandvi post office to respective addresses at their places.

The public is therefore advised to arrange to take delivery of their telegrams from the Mandvi post office.

DELAY IN DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS

The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, writes:

Owing to disturbances in the City, delivery of telegrams will be effected in the disturbed areas, that is, areas other than the Fort and Colaba, as far as possible between 7-0 a.m. and 9-0 p.m. only, but telegrams will, however, be delivered at all hours of night if called for by the addressees or their authorised representatives at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Individuals and firms who have their offices in the Fort or Colaba areas, but who usually require their telegrams to be delivered in other areas out of office hours are requested to make arrangements to receive their telegrams at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, or in their offices in the Fort.

Telegrams for individuals or firms are subject to serious delay in delivery.

RELIEF WORK BY ARYA SAMAJ

About Five Hundred Rescued

The Secretary Arya Samaj Bombay writes:—

Arya Samaj volunteers were very busy since early morning to-day to rescue Hindus from Muslim quarters. The number of rescued women, children and men exceeds five hundred.

Nagdevi, Duncan Road, Jambie Mohalla, Bhendi Bazar, J. J. Hospital, Dongri, Chorbazar, Null Bazar, Nagpada, Kolsa Mohalla, Falkland Road Play House Arab lane, Golpetha, Chhota Kabrasthan were the places from where Arya Samaj volunteers rescued a number of persons.

About five hundred persons have been given shelter in the Arya Samaj. Volunteers were sent to Railway stations. Those who need help should phone to No. 25375.

Karachi In Grip Of Tuberculosis

KARACHI, Oct. 15

Sir James Roberts, a tuberculosis specialist, has come to Karachi, which is in the grip of this fell disease. As many as 10,000 people are suffering from this disease.

The specialist during his brief stay will deliver a series of lectures and demonstrate his system of cure.—United Press.

STAY-IN STRIKE AT INDORE

Mill Workers Unanimous In Demand For Full Wages

INDORE, Oct. 17. A stay-in strike has been declared in Rajkumar Mill in all departments except the workshop. The management wanted to pay wages after deducting two annas per rupee on dearness of allowance yesterday but the workers refused to accept it and stopped work.

It will be recalled that spinners declared a strike recently on the same question but reached a compromise of five annas deduction in total pay. But now all workers have joined the strike including both spinning and weaving departments. Only a small number worked last night.

A similar question is agitating the workers of other mills also but other mills have not finally decided. The Rajkumar Mill workers want the question to be decided with other mills and demand full pay. In the meantime the police are guarding the mill and the situation is being closely watched.—A. P.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WALK-OUT

NAGPUR, Oct. 17. Three Muslim members of the Nagpur Municipality staged a walk-out at the Municipal Council meeting held this morning, as a protest against the dilatory motion regarding the Mosque-Hindu House dispute in Circle 16, being defeated.

The Muslim members wanted that the General Committee should postpone the consideration of the subject pending report of the enquiry by the Sub-Committee appointed by the President Mr. Samiulla Khan. But the House favoured immediate consideration on the ground that the Mosque authorities had no claim to the land and that the action of the President against the Hindu House owner tantamounted to harassment and was illegal.

After the walk-out of the Muslim members, the House granted permission to the owner to construct the building.—United Press.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 17. The question of treatment of Indians in Ceylon was raised by some members from the audience at a public meeting held yesterday when Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, Chief Minister of Ceylon spoke on "Ceylon and Its People."

Replying, Sir Jayatilaka said that the question of emigration to Ceylon was now being investigated by a Commission which had been appointed by the Ceylon Government. The question therefore was sub-judice and it would be improper for him to express any opinion, even his personal opinion.

One speaker at the meeting said that they were all united in sympathy with their countrymen in Ceylon and he appealed to Sir Jayatilaka to see that justice and fairplay was done to them. India would be thankful for any gesture of sympathy and goodwill that he might show to their countrymen in Ceylon.—A. P.

In the Queen's Club national hard courts lawn tennis championship semi-finals, Kals Schroeder of Sweden beat the British Davis Cup player Austin 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. Jean Borotra (France) beat Max Ellmer (Switzerland) 2-6, 6-1, 8-6, 6-4.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.).
p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. A Recital.
7-50 The BBC Military Band.
8-30 "Sea Power: No. 2. The Instruments of Sea Power."
8-50 A Recital by Loris Blofeld (Violin).
9-10 Bells and an Empire Service.
10-0 Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements.
10-25 Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
a.m.
8-30 A relay of Solemn High Mass from St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaon. Sermon by the Very Rev. Mgr. D. Remedios, Dean of Bombay. St. Teresa's Choir will sing the Mass by W. A. Leonard in E Flat. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

10-0 Popular Songs by Sunderabai accompanied by the VUB Indian Orchestra.
11-0 A Concert of light classical music by Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan accompanied by Kapleshwar, Harmonium; Banne Khan, Sarangi & Shamsudin, Tabla.
p.m.

1-0 A Piano Recital by Blanca Schlamm.
1-30 A Light Plectrum Concert by Mello and Rich (Hawaiian Guitars). March; Waltz; Foxtrot; Song and Foxtrot.
4-30 Violin solos by Shridhar Par-sekar.

5-0 Talk (Hindi) "Pardah Ladies" No. 1 by Fatma Begum.
5-15 Light Classical Music by Vatsalabai Kuntekar with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
6-30 A Programme of light music by the Radio Quartet. March; Intermezzo; Waltz; Tango; Potpourri; Violin solo and Morceau.

7-30 A programme of light classical music (recorded) by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Overture; Hungarian Rhapsody; Waltz and March.
8-30 News in Hindi.
9-0 Guitar solos by Antsher Lobo.
9-30 Talk (English) "Food Supplies of Bombay" by Dr. D. S. Laud.
9-45 News in English.

10-0 A Variety of South Indian music presented by the Star combines of Madras, starring Shantha Kumari, Sreeranjani, Addanki Shri Ramamurthi, Akula and others with the star combines Orchestra conducted by Maruthi Sitaramiah.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
a.m.

8-36 Sareegee Solo by B. Chhotey Khan.
9-1 Bengali Songs. Nivaranani, Ashalata Roy and Uttara Devi.
9-51 Sitar Solo (Jaunpuri) by Shova Kundu.

10-8 Kheyal (Aswari) by Maya Devi.
10-26 Kirtan by Kanaklata Ghose.
10-48 Review "Stage and Screen" by Spectator.

11-6 SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Interval Item. H. Edwin Gardiner (Tenor). News in English.

6-6 SB Church Service relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral.
7-21 Talk "Meera Bai" by Prof. Ananth Nath Bose.

7-36 "Debarati" (a Temple scene), written by Nareswar Bhattacharya, produced by Salliesh Dutta Gupta. Music by the Bharat Orchestra. Vocal Artists:

Harimaty, Radharany and Parul Chowdhury.

8-21 Orchestra by the Jantri Sangha.
8-41 SB Weather Report (in Bengali).
8-46 SB The News and Announcements.
9-1 SB Weather Report (in English).
9-6 SB The News and Announcements.
9-21 SB Talk "Captains Courageous: The Blowing of the Fort," by Capt. V. D'Auvergne. No. 3 in the series "The Relief of Chitral."
9-36 SB "Zoo 'Ollday" by Elsie and Doris Waters and Ashley Sterne (A BBC recorded programme).
10-29 SB John Barbirolli and His Orchestra (recorded).

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
a.m.

8-0 Indian music (recorded).
9-0 Talk (Hindustani) "Cooking for Pleasure" No. 7. Rice, by Santosh Hari Ram.

9-15 AIR Orchestra Asawri.
9-25 Saraswati Bai of Bombay: "Main piya sang lar pachhtai" Khayal Malkauns. "Mero ri dard uthi" Khayal Chandr Kauns. "Wo gi chaka kanta ganjita natha" Marathi song—Desi.

10-0 Shiv Dayal Batish "Prabhugun ga re man matware" Thumri Gandhari.

10-10 Brinder Singh "Jise tum chaho apne hosh se begana ho jae; Jise diwana tum kahi do wahi diwana ho jae" (Wahshi).

10-20 Ghulam Farid "Niqab ariz-i-taban se woh hata na sake; Jamal-i-ru-i-munawwar mujhe dikha na sake" (Haya).

10-30 A programme of Gramophone records.

p.m.

12-30 AIR Orchestra Barwa.
12-40 Ghulam Farid "Dil men yad-i-but-i-bepir liye baitha hun; Yaani ik zulm ki taswir liye baitha hun" (Arzu).

12-50 Brinder Singh "Diya hota kisi ko dil to hoti qadr bhi dil ki; Haqiqat puchhiye ja kar kisi bismil se bismil ki."

1-0 Shiv Dayal Batish "Puni puni jhapat bhaunra" Bindrabani.

1-10 P. S. Mukerji Lankadahan Sarang on Sarod.

1-15 Saraswati Bai of Bombay "Ja re bhaunra dur" Khayal Sudh Sarang.

5-0 AIR Orchestra Maligora.

5-10 Brider Singh "Mar katari mar jana dil na lagana kisi se" Dadra.

5-20 Shiv Dayal Batish "Dagmagae manjhar nawaliya" Thumri Natak Granika.

5-30 Ghulam Farid "Balamwa tum ka jano prit" Khamsa.

5-50 Malang Khan Sitar—Marwa.

6-0 Brinder Singh Bhajee.

6-10 Ghulam Farid "Is bada-i-ul-fat ke mastane ko kiya kaihiye" Khamsa.

6-20 1st News & Weather Report (English).

6-30 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).

6-40 Shiv Dayal Batish "Madhwa piyo Hari nam ka more bhole raja" Bhajan Mand.

6-50 Brinder Singh "Mashghala khub hai furqat men bahalane ke liye; Sar hai dhunne ke liye hath masalne ke liye" (Amir Mi-nal).

7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Dejhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.).

8-0 Talk (Hindustani) "The Vanishing Past" No. 6. A Lucknow Salon of the 19th Century, by Prof. Masood Husain Rizvi.

8-15 Ghulam Sabir Barbari Kandara on Sarangi.

8-25 Brinder Singh Hill Songs.

8-35 AIR Orchestra (The abode of the dead). "Nindon ki Basti"

8-45 Saraswati Bai of Bombay



Mr. T. A. Milligan, Chairman of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, left for England by Saturday's Mail Boat.

SOCIALISTS v. DEMOCRATS

Fight At Poona Meeting Holds Up Proceedings For Half Hour

POONA, Oct. 17. Disorder prevailed for a time at a meeting organised by the Democrats last evening to carry on propaganda against Socialism. Following a fusillade of pointed questions by young Socialists, some of whom attended the meeting at which Mr. Kothari, Editor of the Democrats' organ was speaking on "Socialism," at Tilak Hall, Socialists and anti-Socialists from words came to blows and interrupted the proceeding for nearly half an hour while they fought it out.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the new President of the Democrats who was in the chair, intervened and restored peace. Information reaching the police, several plain clothesmen hurried to the scene but order had been restored.

The meeting continued, the President disallowing questions and subsidiary speeches and concluded late at night.—A. P.

Congress Membership In Nagpur Province

NAGPUR, Oct. 16. The following figures of Primary Members of the Congress enrolled in the Nagpur Province are released to the Press:—
Nagpur Province 6,574; Nagpur District 3,044; Bhandara District 788; Chanda District 844; Wardha District 1,900; Nagpur City 1,553. The quota for the Province is 6,500.—United Press.

"Jiti jiti ladi" Khayal Chandni Kedara. "Nazuk bal mare" Thumri Cheti.

9-15 2nd News & Weather Report (Hindustani).

9-30 2nd News & Weather Report (English).

9-45 Talk (English) "Along the Frontier" No. 7. Mohmand Area: Recent Troubles in P. E. District, by J. G. Archeson, C.I.E. Resident in Waziristan, Razmak. (A series of talks on the peoples and countries of the Frontier, from Baluchistan to Chittagong)

10-0 A Studio Concert. Irma Staynor. Mezzo-Soprano; V. P. Priestley, Violin and Ethel Gateley, Pianoforte.

On last Tuesday evening a mass meeting of the Rastya Nava Yuvak Mandal was held on Dussara Maidan, protesting against the policy of certain vernacular newspapers in attacking the character of Sir Tukoji Rao.

About Studios And Stars



"Bhakta Cheta" at the Wellington.

"BOMBSHELL"

At The Globe

Mahalaxmi Cinetone's swash-buckling romance of a young



"Manmohan" forthcoming Sagar production

warrior—"Bombshell"—is now drawing good houses at the Globe. This stunt thriller has fine stars like Mr. Yeshwant Dave, Miss Khurshed, Mr. Md. Hadi (Imperial Pamel).

"ANTHONY ADVERSE"

At The Regal

The long waited Warner Bros. production of "Anthony Adverse" filmed from Harvey Allen's cyclo-plan novel, which boasts of 3,000,000 readers, came to the Regal Theatre yesterday, with Fredric March in the stellar role and Olivia de Havilland playing opposite him in the feminine lead. In its panoramic story sweep through five countries and three continents, the magnitude of its 131 sets, the picturesqueness of its backgrounds, the gigantic scale on which it was produced and the vast number of talented players in its cast, "Anthony Adverse" surpasses any picture filmed by Warner Bros. and is said by those who have seen the preview to the most pretentious piece of entertainment ever attempted in Hollywood. The novel, which took Hervey Allen four years to write, was finally whipped into its finished screen form after more than two years of arduous labour on the part of nearly 3,000 technicians, in addition to more than 2,500 players who portray the many characters seen in the film. In dynamic action, intense drama, glamorous romance and thrilling adventure,



"Sati Lilavati" Tamil Talkie at the Plaza to-day.

"MAYA"

At The Minerva 3rd Week

CONTRIBUTED)

"Maya" now running to crowded houses everyday in its 3rd week at the Minerva. This wonderful romance then develops into a first rate melodrama, with various hues of human passions and emotions. There is your favourite Director Sjt. Barua, the creator of "Devdas". About the characters you can be rest assured that when there are stars like Jamna, Pahari Sanyal, Azurie, K. C. Dey, Nawab, Jagdish, Harimati and Rajlaxmi. It must be excellent. Photography is brilliant dialogues are touching and terse. Music as charming and pleasant.

greatest disappointment of Cinema-fans

The enthusiastic and art-loving public have so much showed their anxiety and impatience, in spite of the communal disturbance, that the Majestic Cinema people have already received scores of telephone-calls for advance booking.

(Continued on page 34)

BAI JADDAN BAI'S "CALL OF THE SOUL"

Owing to the most unhappy and unfortunate disturbance, leading to the Hindu-Muslim fracas in the City, the date of release of Sangeet Movietone's socio-religious musical extravaganza has been postponed till the 24th October, 1936, i.e. next Saturday, to the



"Baby Rani" in "Call of the Soul" at the Majestic from this week



"Jail Break" at the Opera with June Travis this week.

Around Theatre & Film Land



"His Brother's Wife", Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck, this week at the Central.

"PRIDE OF INDIA"

At The Imperial Cinema
2nd Week

"Pride of India"—Imperial's latest release at the Imperial Cinema has been successfully running to delighted audiences during the 2nd week and every spectator who issues out after each show, lavishes encomiums of no mean degree on Sulochana for her sensational portrayal in the picture. The story affords a range of emotions and thrills galore which have been effectively contrived into dramatic sequences with artistry. The little girl Baby Mayuri enacts a very touching role as Kamal and shows great promise of being a twinkling star some day. D. Billimoria and Gulam Mahomed vie for honours in their respective roles portrayed to perfection with great fervour, and Asuli not merely looks the very type of an Indian Army veteran but lives the part in the picture. Sulochana's dual appearance as the mother and daughter in the same scene not only amazes the fans but evokes admiration. This quality production should not be missed by anyone at the Imperial Cinema, for it fulfils all the expectations of a splendid picture and exalts the glorious heritage of Indian womanhood.

REVIVAL OF "MODERN TIMES"

At The Capitol

Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" the comedian's long-awaited new comedy is being revived at the Capital Theatre from to-day. Almost two years in production, Chaplin's first picture in almost five years is also his most pretentious. Like its predecessor, "City Lights", "Modern Times" is without dialogue, but boast some novel sound effects. The comedy which introduces the familiar little figure in the big shoes and baggy trousers into the relatively complex environment of a big industrial city, casts Charlie as a factory worker with a talent for getting out of jobs and into jail, and who subsequently finds employment in such widely divergent capacities as shipyard worker, night watchman and singing waiter. The story which was written by Chaplin and marks the first time he has ever worked for a prepared script, is said to involve him in the most hilarious situations of the entire career. The star also produced and directed the film and wrote the music. The girl a gamin of the waterfront, is played by Chaplin's lovely new leading lady, Paulette Goddard, who has been pronounced a genuine screen find. Others in the cast are Chester Conklin, Henry Bergman and Hank Mann. "Modern Times" is released through United Artists.



Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" revived at the Capitol



"Lady Consents" at Pathe this week.

"SATI LEELAVATI" (IN TAMIL)

At "Plaza"

Manorama Films "Sati Leelavati" which was vociferously received and had such a fine run in South India, will be screened on the 25th instant, (Sunday) as a morning show at the Plaza, the popular Talkie House in Dadar.

This picture which is based on a detective Tamil Novel is written by S. S. Vasan of "Ananda Vikadan" directed by Mr. Ellis R. Dungan of Hollywood and produced at the Vel Pictures Ltd., Madras. The story is that of a wealthy man, Krishnamurthi, who lives in Madras and leads a normal life but soon takes to the evils of society under the influence of a schoolmate, Ramnathan. An attempt to burglarize temple treasury of which Krishnamurthi is Trustee, a murder in that attempt, the flight of Krishnamurthi to Ceylon to escape from the arm of the law under a false notion that he had committed the murder, his return to Madras later on in disguise, a trial and finally, the solution of the murder mystery which proves that Krishnamurthi was not the culprit, are some of the exciting incidents in this cleverly produced drama.

Miss Gnambal plays Leelavati and fills the bill all right. Master M. K. Radha does the same

"NOOR-E-WAHADAT"

For The Globe

When Africa was quite uncivilized, there lived Cannibals who knew no human things. Nasir, from Arabia wanted these uncivilised people to learn the manners and ways that civilisation can offer. He believed in 'fraternity, equality and brotherhood'—which was mission of coming down to these remote parts of Africa.

There was a formidable chief who had a beautiful daughter named Huza-Nasir and Huza, by chance began to love. But her father became the stark enemy of Nasir about whom he thought to be a menace to his country.

Then what happens? You must see this exciting drama—"Noor-e-Wahadat" produced by East India Film Company—awaiting its release at Globe Talkies next Friday.

There are your favourite stars like Miss Pattence Cooper, Miss Lalita, Mazhar Khan, Pahalwan, Azurie and Purnima.

Don't fail to see this exciting drama next Friday at the Globe.

by Krishnamurthi. And there is a fine supporting cast, some gorgeous music and dancing and clever dialogue.



"Anthony Adverse" at the Regal starring Frederic March this week.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

This competition should appeal to all as it is interesting and requires a little brain work to solve it.

The illustrations marked A, B, C, ... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3, ... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

In order to simplify the solution not more than two straight cuts are put on any of the Silhouettes to get the cut part.

For example from "Q" which is the Silhouette of two persons a part of the figure with the umbrella is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. 12. The white dotted lines in "Q" are given only to show exactly where the two straight cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. 12. Thus No. 12 is entered against "Q" in the coupon.

You may in a similar manner fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with a fee of EIGHT ANNAS for each entry before Wednesday, 21st October, 1936, subject to and observing the following rules.

Family members and friends may send their entries, if convenient to them, under one cover and may remit entrance fee of ANNAS EIGHT only per coupon in one money order or one postal order.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) **HAND DELIVERY**—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) **REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS**—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office)

(c) **ORDINARY POST**—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G.P.O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany



the entries A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday 21st October, 1936, the closing date. Any entry re-

ceived after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

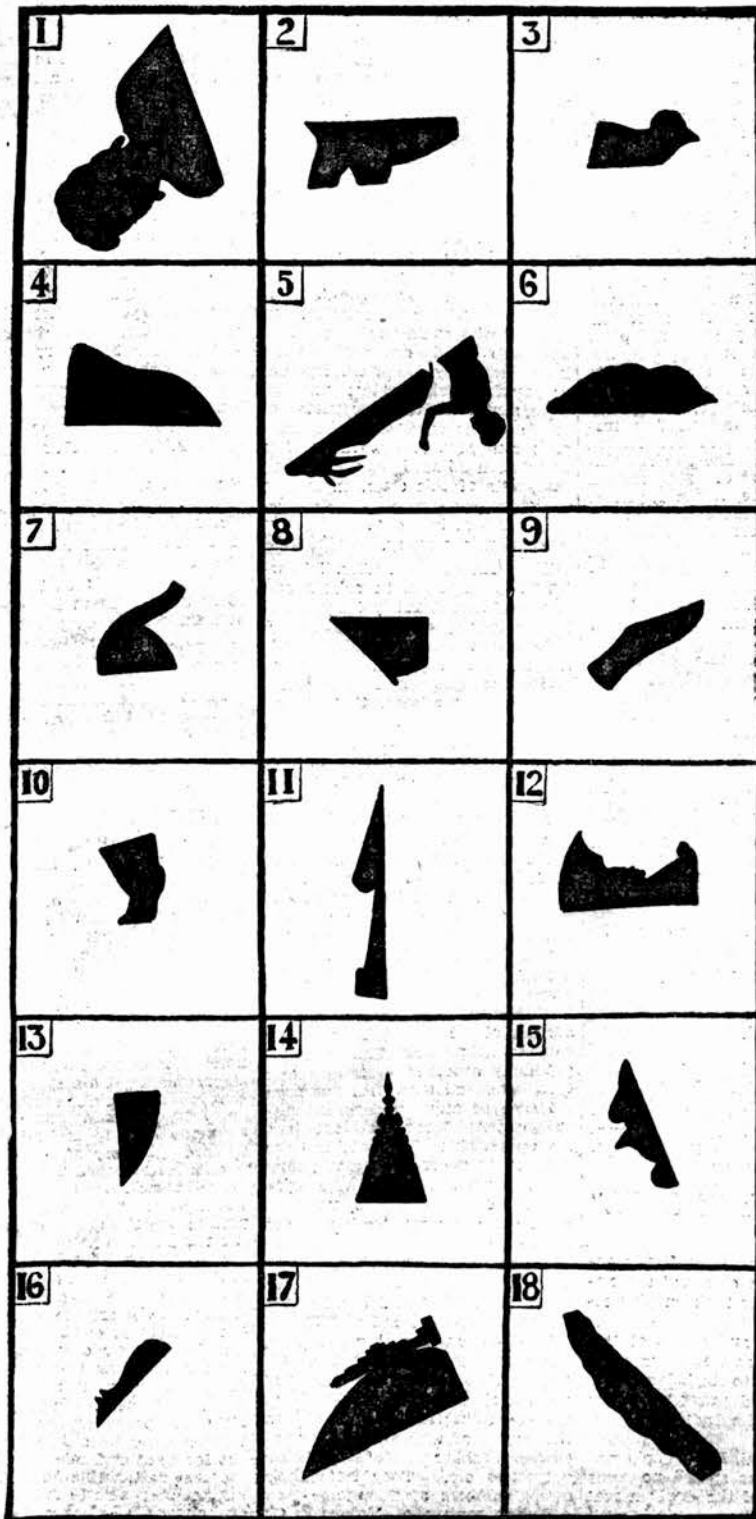
7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

1st Prize
Rs. 5,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 7,500



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel".

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	12
R	

Name.....

Address.....

Please write name and
addresses in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE
EXTENDED TO
WEDNESDAY
21st October, 1936.

A Look Round The World

Addis Ababa To Be Cut Off
From Rest Of Ethiopia?Italian Conquerors Said To Be In
Precarious Position

LONDON. (By Air Mail). That Addis-Ababa may be completely isolated from the rest of the conquered territory, if the native bands succeed in their efforts to cut the railway, is the statement made by Miss Collier, sister of the Canadian ex-governor of Ethiopia who has lived in the country for ten years and has now been expelled by the Italian authorities. Addis-Ababa is like a "blackened shell," she declares, from which all the foreigners are being gradually evacuated for fear of leakage of news. The city is at present surrounded by swamps making communication even by air impossible. The Italian garrison of 30,000 men is suffering from an acute shortage of food petrol and arms and the natives hesitate to bring food into the town. The price of ordinary commodities has risen tremendously. Formerly 10 chickens could be had for a dollar but now one chicken costs three dollars. Similarly one dollar buys 4 eggs instead of 40. The Italians, declares Miss Collier are very much perturbed at the possible cutting of the railway which would put them in a precarious position. Over 10,000 troops are at present stationed between Djibouti and Addis-Ababa at short intervals in order to defend the line.

Prospecting In The Arctic
Territory

MELBOURNE. (By Air Mail). It is understood that the Commonwealth Government has decided to send a huge expedition of geologists to chart the mineral wealth of the Arctic territory of three million square miles which was recently annexed and which, with the exception of a relatively small French area, has now become an empire possession. The mainland is chiefly composed of high plateau rising at parts to 10,000 feet. The territory is at present uninhabited and likely to become so for some time. The territorial waters, however, form a rich whaling ground and the presence of huge coal deposits has also been confirmed. Due to the rich resources of the new territory, no person is allowed to proceed for prospecting purposes and even the scientific expeditions have to obtain the permission of the Australian government.

Franco-Polish Financial
Relations

"The most remarkable outcome of the recent visit of General

Ridz-Smigly to Paris and the consequent Franco-Polish entente lies in the domaine of finance," writes Dr. Karl Thaler in "Wiener Wirtschafts Woche," Vienna.

"The increase in German as well as Soviet armaments and the introduction of two years military service in Germany have compelled Poland not to overlook its own defences. Until now, the military budget of Poland had remained at 760 million Zlotys per year. The demand for more armaments formulated by the military leaders, however, found recently a sympathetic echo in the entire population of the country. But the precarious financial situation made this impossible. Hence the Polish desire to renew her friendship with France and obtain funds for strengthening the armed forces of the country. The policy, it may be mentioned, is not new for even in the past the French capital has occupied a prominent place in the Polish economy. It was the French who consented to grant a loan for the construction of the Gdynia-Silesia railway and furnished to Poland its first instalment of 400 million francs, some years ago. The two remaining instalments of 300 million francs each were, however, never subscribed and there was, on the contrary a certain animosity against French financiers as was evident from the Zyrardow incidents. The situation has however changed since M. Kwiatkowski was entrusted with the portfolio of Polish Economy.

The new programme of armaments, it is hoped, will help the government in fighting the problem of unemployment although so far Poland has always avoided to diminish unemployment by means of further armaments. It has also been decided to carry on further negotiations with France in relation to the stability of the Zloty and to the construction of the Gdynia-Silesia railway. The foreign capital as invested at present in Poland is as follows:

France	25.6 per cent.
United States	21.9 per cent.
Germany	19.8 per cent.
Belgium	10.5 per cent.
Switzerland	4.8 per cent.
Great Britain	4.7 per cent.
Austria	3.4 per cent.
Holland	2.9 per cent.

As is evident, the French interests actually predominate in Poland and there is no doubt that the new loan granted by the recent accord will further strengthen the position of French capital in this country."

BAI JADDAN BAI'S "CALL OF THE SOUL"

Continued from page 30

which unhappily could not be arranged for, on account of the reasons mentioned above.

"Call of the Soul" presents a story, the like of which has never before been presented. It deals a certain death-blow to the most troublesome and inconvenient evil social customs and affords a really happy ground for our reformists, who, if they care to launch a sincere propaganda against the age-old burning questions with respect to the dark and dimly gruesome

(Continued from col. 4) of the Rubber Restriction Scheme bringing material prosperity to the country. These hopes have not been fully realised. Restriction Scheme together enabled the country to emerge from the depression she was labouring under since 1930. Prospects at present are even brighter than in 1934 and it is hoped that by the end of 1935 Malaya would have regained at least part of her old prosperity.

and absurd laws of the Hindu society, will find a clue and the necessary scope for their much-needed services.

The dialogue and music of this picture is such as would unquestionably testify to its being called one of the proud presentations in the annals of the Indian screen world.

Bai Jaddan Bai, India's only woman-director, has spared no pains to make "Call of the Soul" a real specimen of craftsmanship, with the help of Mr. Arora, the sound-engineer and Mr. R. A. Kamble, the cameraman. This great picture has a great cast like Bai Jaddan Bai herself, Mr. A. Hussain, the beautiful hero with a golden voice, Urmilla Devi, the marvelous new find, Baby Rani, the most wonderful child star, Mr. Siddiqui, the most versatile character Villain, Mr. Yusuf and others. The premiere will now be on Saturday, the 24th October, at the Cinema Majestic, Girgaum.

INDIANS' POSITION IN BR. MALAYA

Regular Orphanage, Greatest Desideratum, Says
Agent To Govt. Of India

SIMLA. (By Mail).

"Indians, not locally born, have little scope to get employment in Government services or elsewhere, as preference is given ordinarily to local-born and locally educated applicants, and there are unemployed educated Indians in the country."

Thus states the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the year 1935. He continues:—

SENT BACK.

"Press communiques issued in India warning such persons against disappointment at not finding employment and of the danger of being stranded without means of returning to India, seem to have had little effect. As the Chief Police Officer, Penang, had to repatriate many destitute Northern Indian immigrants, the provisions of the S.S. Passengers Restriction Ordinance, 1919, were applied during the year to deck passengers arriving from Calcutta and Rangoon. Immigrants possessing no friends or relatives in Malaya, who could vouch for them and who could not defray their keep until they found employment or pay for their return passage, were sent back to their ports of origin at the expense of the shipping company. A warning has since been issued to intending emigrants of this class, explaining the risk they run, of being turned back without being allowed to land in this country.

The bulk of the Indian labour-forces is employed in rubber and other estates. A fairly large number is employed in the several government departments, while the number employed in mines and factories is comparatively small. Under estates, there has been slight general reduction of labour forces, apparently on account of the restriction in the production and export of rubber. The reduction is more marked under labourers other than Indians. The figures of arrivals and departures show a balance roughly of 19,000 labourers in favour of Malaya, the total increase in the labour forces employed at the end of 1935 shows only an increase of 1,984. This evidently proves the correctness of the statement of some of the Planters' Associations that there is a surplus of Indian labour in the country at present. This is being gradually absorbed in estates and elsewhere, and there has not been evidence of any widespread unemployment amongst labourers. An appreciable increase in the number of dependants also points to the presumption that a large number of persons who could do work are not given work and are classed as dependants. At the end of 1935 there were 23,283 adult and 82,729 minor dependants against 18,291 adult and 73,516 minor dependants at the end of 1934.

Of the non-labouring classes, the most thriving are the Nattukottai Chettians. They generally do their usual business of money-lending and banking, in the course of which they have acquired rubber estates, house properties etc. They have their own Chambers of Commerce in different centres of Malaya. Of late, they have been showing a welcome tendency to take up other occupations. Next to them come the merchants—both North Indian and South Indian,—engaged in all sorts of trade from petty hawking and street vending, to the big import and export trade. These also have Associations in the different centres. There are a few advocates and solicitors and also a number of medical men in Government service and working as private prac-

titioners. A few Indians hold responsible positions in Government departments such as the Police, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil and Police Courts and in the Labour Department. A number of Punjabis are employed in the ranks of Police and the Military. The rest, forming the bulk of the non-labouring classes, are to be found in the clerical ranks of the various Government departments, mercantile firms and banks, rubber estates, oil-palm, etc., plantations and other places of employment. Arts and crafts are to a great extent in the hands of the Chinese, but a large number of skilled Indian workmen are employed in the workshops of the F.M.S. Railways, motor and engineering firms, hydro-electric works, His Majesty's Air, Naval and Military Bases in Singapore and in oil installations and pipeline works connected with water supply and drainage. The number of skilled workers whose emigration to Malaya was registered during the year by the Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam, was 62, and the number so registered at Madras was nil.

The number of suicide among Indians (including labourers) during the year was 14 in S.S. 46 in F.M.S., 19 in Johore, 4 in Kedah and 1 in Kelantan, as compared with 18,40,5,4 and 1 respectively in 1934, that is, an increase of 24 in all. The number of fatal accidents among Indians (including labourers) during the year was 36 in S.S., 93 in F.M.S., 16 in Johore, 13 in Kedah and 3 in Kelantan, making a total of 161, as compared with 40,82,12,3 and 1 or 128 in all in 1934.

ORPHANS.

There are a number of Indian orphan children who are not properly cared for. Some of the orphans of the labouring class are removed to the Indian labourers' Decrepit Home in Kuala Lumpur by the Labour Department. There they are well looked after and sent to school. Christian orphans are generally handed over to the nearest convent. In most cases the orphans of labourers continue to remain on the estates in which their parents worked and are looked after by other labourers who frequently adopt them. Very often these orphans are 'adopted' by the Ceylon and Indian Hindus, and a record is kept for such cases which come to their notice by the Officers of the Labour Department. This sort of adoption is not valid as under the Hindu Law a valid adoption can be made only in certain circumstances. It very often happens that these so-called 'adopted' children become mere slaves, in other words, it is only a cheap way of getting unpaid domestic servants. A central organisation for the protection and maintenance of Indian orphans is a long-felt want, and it is hoped that the Malayan Government will seriously consider the question of establishing one. This is another object on which the revenue from to-day, which is derived only from Indians, can usefully be spent. In 1930 a "Society for the protection of Hindu children" was formed in Singapore but for want of funds and suitable accommodation this Society has not yet been able to run a regular orphanage.

A number of Indians had gone on strike in various trades, but all the strikes were satisfactorily settled by the Labour Department.

The Japanese and 22 Indians were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Quiet was restored in the case against in the Fakir Darah Estate in Selangor after the Labour Department had enquired into the matter. There were a few other disturbances of a trivial nature.

The year ended with high hopes (Continued in Col. 1.)

A BOMBAY DIARY

By—The Observer

Grim Spectre

So the worst has happened and the fair name of Bombay is once again besmirched by an exhibition of the worst kind of communal orgies! Once again the Frankenstein's monster of communal passions is aroused and very much alive. The citizens are living under the shadow of a grim spectre, wondering whether it is all leading to. Coming for the third time in the short space of seven years, those insensate murders and riots must make each one of us furiously to think.

Initial Error

It is hardly necessary here to go into the genesis of the whole affair. The very fact that an utterly wretched affair has been allowed to aggravate into a bloody communal crisis shows that those responsible have bungled. The statement which was created by the failure of the Corporation Committee which was appointed some months ago to go into the whole question, has never been solved. Incidentally one cannot help feeling from the proceedings of that Committee that either the members did not then realise the gravity of the situation or that the real will of reconciliation was deplorably lacking. Be that

as it may, that initial error has never been repaired, and the succeeding weeks only worsened the situation, till it flared up into a conflagration on Thursday noon.

Secretariat Conference

Some hope of an amicable compromise was, however, created when it was announced last week-end that the Commissioner of Police was convening a conference of leaders of all communities for finding a way to end the deadlock. That conference was held at the Secretariat on Monday evening, and Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, specially came down from Poona to preside over it. To the regret of everybody, however, the intransigence of a few shortsighted people was allowed to prevail over the good sense of the conference as a whole, and the resultant break-down, in a sense, precipitated the whole crisis.

An Appeal

It is futile at this juncture to try to apportion the blame for this bloodbath between this or that community. The disgrace is of them both. It will require all the sense and sanity of the world to allay this 'delirium tremens.' The innocent lives that have been lost and the guiltless blood that

has been spilt ought to open the eyes of each of us to the essential realities of the problem. The crying need of the moment is for mutual toleration. The appeal today is for controlling communal passions. In all the measures that Government will take to end the reign of terror they will have the co-operation of all sections of the public.

Who Sets The Pace?

The responsibility of the failure, nevertheless, does not really lie upon the accredited and responsible leaders of the city. Most emphatically not. For the most reprehensible aspect of such affairs is that it is the extremists and avowed communalists who set the pace and make the task of reconciliation difficult. It is those irresponsible persons who form the bane of communal peace.

Late Sir Lalubhai

By the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, which occurred on Wednesday night, Bombay has lost a distinguished citizen, and the Co-operative movement in India one of the most distinguished of its pioneers. While the late Sir Lalubhai earned a great renown for himself as a business and industrial magnate, it is chiefly

his work in the field of Co-operation which will enshrine his memory in the hearts of his countrymen. Sir Lalubhai was a man of great culture and charm of manners, which won for him a host of friends. His interests were catholic and he was an embodiment of cheer and optimism to all who came across him. The tributes that are being paid to him testify to his great popularity amongst all sections and classes. The Bombay Municipal Corporation after passing a resolution of condolence adjourned their meeting of Thursday, in honour of the deceased.

Famine Relief Week

The Famine Relief Week, which began on Saturday last unfortunately came to an abrupt end due to the outbursts in the city. During the first four days, however, a goodly collection was made in different parts of the city, and sums have already been allocated to the various districts suffering from famine. The appeal made by the Mayor's Committee for rupees five lakhs is, however, yet far fulfilled, and thus the Bombay tragedy will have its repercussions even in the remotest districts of the Presidency which were looking to this city for salvation. Oh, the irony and pity of it!

Occasional Comments By N. J.

THE EPIC KISS

Olympic Crown

Among the many triumphs won and the many records broken during the recent Berlin Olympiad, the achievement of Mrs. de Vries will surely remain the most unparalleled and the most sensational. The Jesse Owens and the Dhyana Chands are no doubt being hailed everywhere to-day as world champions. But their victories, however momentous they may be to-day, are essentially of the moment. It is not at all beyond the bounds of possibility that a super-Owens or a super-Chand may arise and smash the existing records during the Tokyo celebrations four years hence. The present holders of the Olympic crowns have, therefore, always to be on the 'qui vive'; they cannot but be constantly apprehensive; and they have to exert their utmost every passing day, in order to retain their form and fettle against all challengers. Their trials and tribulations thus in a sense only began and not ended on the day of their glory. Of the Olympic crown also, as of other kingly ones, can it be truly said that 'Uneasy lies the head'

Elusive Eve

Along among the lot, Mrs. de Vries can now for all time to come rest most securely upon her laurels! They will remain ever unequalled, and ever green. Technically, an objection may be raised against Mrs. de Vries that she had not entered herself in advance as a competitor. To my mind, however, it makes her coup all the more praiseworthy. It was no joke to elude the

hosts of body-guards and Brown Shirts, of escorts and armed attendants with which dictators are surrounded. It required any amount of pluck and patience, of manoeuvring and jostling. Mrs. de Vries proved that she had enough and to spare of those qualities. Playing the elusive Eve to perfection, she approached Der Fuhrer and (possibly) invoking all the olden Nordic gods, and calling upon the thousands of assembled spectators to bear witness, she bestowed upon him an osculatory salutation in the hearty, Hollywood manner. In plain language, she kissed Hitler smack on his lips!

Epic Kiss

Now, there is no need either to raise up your eye-brows or to giggle, please. Mrs. de Vries was acting in the best American traditions: it goes without saying that she was an American, and a Californian at that. I for one whole-heartedly applaud her heroic audacity. Kissing the Fuhrer—and this, too, in public—is something like squaring the circle. It simply is not done! For having achieved this impossible feat, the intrepid lady is entitled to the homage of half the world,—and to the envy of the other (softer) half! After all we moderns live upon sensations, and the newspaper readers throughout the five continents must be grateful to Mrs. de Vries for having given them such a vicarious thrill one fine morning. It surely must have added a delightful tang to their get-up cup of tea or coffee. At least it did to mine. And I may as well add here, that throughout this

episode the husband of Mrs. de Vries was not only an interested but an active onlooker. Indeed, it has been now revealed that he succeeded in taking a snap-shot of that epic kiss, which will now surely remain as a sort of heirloom in the family!

Secure Victory

Leaving Mrs. de Vries to her very well-deserved laurels, what of Herr Hitler? What indeed? It must be said to his credit, that in spite of the evident embarrassment caused by this most unexpected denouement, he allowed the incident to pass on the spot with an air of good-humoured amusement. Not even a mild word of reproof escaped his lips—they were perhaps too startled for that! Later reactions, how-

ever, had necessarily to be sterner. A dictator has to undergo many an ordeal every passing day. If to the perils of his profession is to be added those osculatory onslaughts of goody females,—well it would be the very limit! What, moreover, would happen to the sanctified figure of the Fuhrer, if it were allowed to be besmirched in this manner again? It was thus entirely appropriate that a number of his body-guards who were responsible for the contretemps should be consequently cashiered. It is also understood that the Fuhrer will henceforth be surrounded by a double ring of escort. Mrs. de Vries, of course, must have heartily endorsed those steps. It only makes her triumph all the more unassailable and secure for all time to come.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 3
Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions: Re. 1
V.P. As. 5 Send writing time, sex and approximate

age of slave and time of birth. Catalogue free.
HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAM
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

GONORRHOEA

"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded Price Rs. 3. Postage extra. Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal. (B.C.).

CAPITAL AVAILABLE

upon moderate terms for new constructions or for developing well established businesses, industries factories, estates, plantations, mines, quarries, and for mortgages upon buildings and properties. Apply in English by Air mail to "Bankers" Box 1007F, Strand House, London, W.C. 2.

Reward Rs. 100

Crowning Success
HYPNOTISED KAVACH—(Rs. 48/-) for Safe and Sure BIRTH CONTROL. Sterility, female diseases.

MESMERIC RING—(Rs. 214/-) gives Sure Success in Race, Love, Lottery, etc. and any desires. Mention desires with full name to Prof. CAKVART Tala (Kbulna) Bengal. 7061.

FINEST RELIC OF A BYGONE AGE

More Tributes To Sir Lalubhai Samaldas

(BY K. M. MUNSHI.)

Lalukaka's death has removed from our midst one of the finest personalities in Indian Life. He was a businessman, he served the public, he served the cause of co-operation; but all these achievements were nothing compared to his wonderful personality. His courtesy was a part of it, something unique and inalienable. I never saw him angry, rude or offensive to any one, not even impatient. He had the poise and the self-control of the accomplished man of the world. His chivalry had that touch of genuine respect for womanhood which moderns so woefully lack. In a stormy meeting or at an irritated Board of Directors the entry of Lalukaka immediately spread an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill. He never forgot a friend, never pursued an enemy. His charity and deep understanding of the other man's difficulties rendered it impossible for his worst enemy to harbour a hostile thought against him in his presence.

His love of life was great. He could mix with children, young men and young women with the buoyancy of youth. Even to the last minute of his life he could take interest in all subjects and in all men. I do not know whether he ever studied philosophy, but he carried with him a philosophy of life which kept him ever cheerful and made everybody around him cheerful. He entered into the life of those whom he favoured with his friendship. He appreciated their aspirations, shared their sorrows, and was always ready to alleviate them. He moved with them and ever kept himself young. Even with the weight of three quarters of a century upon him, his sympathies were entirely modern. He was the noblest, the finest relic of an age gone by, when men believed not merely in doing things, but also in doing things gracefully, when courtesy was a law of life and not an advertisement. Bombay business will miss him long, but to those whom he knew his loss will be irreparable.

Translated Philosophy In Actual Life

(BY WALCHAND HIRACHAND.)

By the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, I have lost a Guru and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company their pilot. Hindus have lost the finest specimen of Hindu culture while India has lost the founder of the Co-operative Movement and one of the great men India has produced. I have yet to meet a gentleman of Lalubhai's cordiality and sincerity. I will never forget the selflessness of Lalukaka in trying to do all he could even at the risk of his health for many of us who approached him with our troubles. It was a real pleasure to talk to him on any subject, whether it was philosophy, heavy literature or light drama. One found him ready to discuss Upanishads or Bernard Shaw's plays old or new, or the fine distinction between the politics of the various Soviet leaders. Versatility with scholarship of his type is difficult to find. The greatest pleasure one felt after a conversation with him was the optimism and consequential cheerfulness he instilled in you.

He was a model for translating philosophy in actual life. Few have the good fortune to leave behind such jewels of sons.

A Master Worker

(BY B. V. JADHAV.)

My acquaintance with Sir Lalubhai Samaldas began in

the co-operative field and his masterly handling of the affairs of the then infant Co-operative Institute impressed me with his business capacity, tactful working and benevolence to all. He was catholic in his views on every subject he handled. He was conservative by nature, but he realised that progress was inevitable and he yielded just at the right moment. His vision in establishing the Bombay Central (now Provincial) Co-operative Bank, in association with the late Sir Vitthaladas Thackersey, has been fully realised and ably guided by master minds in finance the Bank has prospered very well.

In the co-operative field, Sir Lalubhai was a master worker and his services were availed of on occasions by the Government of India and the Government of Mysore and others. The latest thing he put his hand to was the organisation of the Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. He was completely successful in getting the whole of the share capital underwritten and the whole issue of shares was taken up within a week. His guiding hand will now be missing and land mortgage banking is much the poorer by his death."

A Perfect Gentleman

(BY GIRDHARILAL OF AMRITSAR.)

"It is not only very trying but extremely annoying also to be completely inactive" was the reply given to me by the only "Lalukaka" of one and all in Bombay when I pressed him to have absolute rest as desired by his doctors. "The mind," he added, "is always working; and how can I keep mum when any one comes for some advice or help. What good in living only for oneself if a person cannot be of any use or service to his fellow human beings."

This he said just a day prior to his departure for Nasik to which place he was advised to go by his doctor in the hope that distance from Bombay would ensure the rest necessary for his health. Alas, this conversation was the last with my dear and revered friend. To call on him in my visits to Bombay, was not only a duty but a matter of real pleasure and happiness. The grand old perfect gentleman was ever kind, always gentle, genuinely sympathetic—a unique man indeed.

The words of his quoted above show the depth of his solicitude for all who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. And these are a clear index of the busy and fully active life he lived. In Bombay there could be nothing complete without the presence of his popular figure. He had the rare distinction of winning the confidence of both the Government and the people alike—simply because he was a true and fearless servant of God.

I first came in touch with him in 1907, through my cousin the late Mr. Balak Ram Hoon, and since then my admiration for his personality, for his resourcefulness in business, for his push in everything he put his heart into, and for the varied sphere of his activities has grown. The existence in this city of many flourishing concerns, that owe their birth to his initiative; and others in the growth of which he was very helpful, is a living proof of the fact, that Sir Lalubhai Samaldas was the Prince of Merchants, and no wonder at one time or another he occupied the highest positions of honour open to members of the mercantile community in Bombay. Primarily a flourishing giant in

business, he was not unmindful of other needs of his country. He has left landmarks in Swadeshi and co-operative movements to serve as shining examples of what a determined and persevering man can achieve. If only we all could or would follow his footsteps, we would carry on his mission of relieving the misery of our people to a great extent. Can there be anything better than this to perpetuate the memory of the great and glorious soul, whose loss we all mourn for to-day.

Though a devout Hindu, he was cosmopolitan in his general outlook on life. He made no distinctions between Hindus, Mahomedans and followers of other faiths than his own. He was liberal in social matters. His sensitive nature was deeply hurt over the recurring communal feuds, which unhappily are marring the peace of this city at the moment, and thus causing a great blow to its trade.

In my conversations with Sir Lalubhai, naturally politics of the country loomed large. I found him holding very advanced views, and his heart bled over the sufferings of those engaged in the huge task of the liberation of our motherland. Unlike his compeers he was never critical and condemnatory as many of them are, but his whole being throbbled in sympathy, in appreciation, and he regretted his own limitations which kept him away from active participation in the holy fight. The urge on his mind was so great and growing, that had he been spared to us for sometime more, he may have plunged himself heart and soul in the struggle of political and economic independence of our country.

Our friend gone for ever, lived to see all his sons occupying posts of trust and responsibility. In their hour of bereavement, an inevitable end in human life, they have the consolation that their loss is shared by others alike. It behoves us all to try to live as the great and good "Lalu-kaka" lived. His spirit is ever with us to encourage and cheer. His memory lingers, and will remain ever green.

An Artist's Tribute

(BY M. V. DUBASHI.)

Amidst his multifarious activities, the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas condescended to spare his valuable time to give me sittings at his bungalow, for a life-size portrait in oil and the few hours which I happily spent in his company were enough to prove his sweet courtesy, affectionate geniality and fatherly concern for all those, who every hour of his life approached him for help and guidance. I humbly pay my homage to such a high souled personage.

A meeting of the members of the head office staff of the Bombay Life Assurance Company was held at its office on Friday evening when the following resolutions were passed:

Condolence Resolution By Staff Of Bombay Life

This meeting of the members of the Head Office Staff of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, has learnt with deep regret the sad demise of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., J.P., the Founder and Chairman of the institution since its inception, and feels the irreparable loss the Company has sustained. It further offers its heartfelt condolence to the Members of his family in their sad bereavement.

This meeting requests its President to convey the above resolution to the members of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas' family through our Manager, Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta.

Condolence Messages

Condolence messages on the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas have been received by the members of his family from the Thakore Sahab of Limbi, Chiefs of Bhor and Sangli, Messrs. Govind

Vallabh Pant, Khaitan, B. Birla, Sir A. K. Ghaznavi, Dr. Satyapal, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Naoroji Saklatvala, Sir A. M. K. Dehnavi, and Mr. Azhar Ali.

HE WAS A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

L. S. P. Co-op. Bank Staff's
Condolence

A condolence meeting of the staff of the Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., was held on Thursday at the Swadeshi Market Branch, Kalbadevi, to mourn the loss of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas when the following resolution was adopted all standing:—

This meeting of the staff of the Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd., held on 15th October, 1936, deeply mourns the sad demise of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas whose name is associated with this institution, a cosmopolitan Co-operative Urban Bank of the premier City of the Bombay Presidency, as a humble token of the sterling and valuable services rendered by him to the Co-operative movement. In him the commercial community as a whole and the Co-operative movement in particular has lost a devoted, selfless and untiring worker. His selfless devotion and service to the cause of the poor and the afflicted through 'Co-operation' shall ever be remembered by us and shall be a source of inspiration to us in conducting the affairs of this institution worthily named after him.

This meeting also resolves to send its heartfelt sympathies to Mr. Valkunthbhai and other members of his family in their bereavement.

Late Sir Lalubhai

(BY S. S. MEHTA.)

A telegram announces that today lies on the funeral pyre of Andheri cemetery, the head that carried, when alive, uncommon intelligence and dexterity of action, and the body that sheathed the soul of undaunted courage and patiently persevering heroism in civic life. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas of Bhavnagar for some years of active life and of Bombay for many more, of usefully active life is no more to-day and the loss is mourned by his friends and admirers, as well as family members and proteges. His life will be a study in itself; and being a harmonious product of Eastern and Western learning and culture, it will afford a happy ideal to many with whom he had come into close contact. A noble scion full of traits of nobility, a towering personality among Vadnagara Nagar Brahmins, and an outstanding entity among commercial leaders of many-fold activities of Bombay life, he, the widely lamented Sir Lalubhai Samaldas knew how to live and died at the ripe age of 73, leaving behind him three well-grown-up and already well-known sons behind him.

He loved truth, honour, freedom and courtesy and made his life all enviable living.

May the Almighty God give eternal rest to his immortal soul.

Additional Judge Of Patna High Court

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

A Government of India communique says:—

"Under sub-section (2) (1) of Section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General-in-Council has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. F. Madan, I. C. S., to act as an Additional Judge of the Patna High Court, with effect from the 15th October 1936, up to the commencement of the High Court's vacation of 1937.—United Press.

RS. 14 LAKHS UNCLAIMED IN POST OFFICES

Impacticable To Write To
Holders Of Accounts, Says
Sir Frank Noyce

SIMLA, Oct. 16.
In replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly Sir Frank Noyce stated that the amount lying with post offices in "dead and unclaimed" accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank, for which no demand had been made for the last ten years, was approximately Rs. 14 lakhs.

In replying to the suggestion that the Postal Department should write to the holders of all such accounts informing them of the money lying in their accounts so that in case of death of the original depositors their heirs may be able to claim the money, it was stated that it was not practicable to adopt the suggestion.

In this connection certain comments have appeared in the public press and it has been suggested that even though a certain amount of clerical labour may be involved it is the duty of the Postal Department to step in the matter and that Government should not make a profit out of these deposits. This criticism is based upon an insufficient appreciation of the facts.

CAN BE REVIVED

It must first be made clear that an 'unclaimed and dead' account means merely an account in which no transaction has been made for three successive years. It does not mean an account the holder of which is dead. The account can be revived at any time by its holder. Large sums are frequently left standing by the depositors in Post Office savings bank accounts as a safe investment for themselves, their wives or their children no transactions being effected therein for years. All such accounts become technically "dead" accounts but are by no means finally closed.

It has been ascertained that the total number of "dead and unclaimed" accounts on which no demand has been made during the last ten years is 11,10,762. It will be appreciated that it would be a herculean and extremely expensive task to trace the names and address and to 'issue notices' to the holders of these 11 lakhs of accounts. The average amount in each of these dead and unclaimed accounts comes to less than Rs. 1-4-6, and many accounts have probably no more than a few annas or ples.

PREPARED TO PAY

These dead and unclaimed accounts have been lying for a number of years and the Post Office is prepared to pay the amount at any time, on production of a pass book or of other sufficient evidence, either to the depositor himself or to his heirs and successors.

It must be remembered that the Post Office Savings Bank is a very big concern and has been in existence for over half a century. At the end of 1934-35 there were 30 lakhs of current accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank and during that one year alone deposits were over Rs. 43 crores. The 11 lakhs of accounts and the 14 lakhs of rupees in unclaimed and dead accounts thus represent an infinitesimal portion of the total number of accounts opened and the total amount of deposits made since the Post Office Savings Bank was organised for the public benefit over fifty years ago.—United Press.

The Hon'ble Sir Gilbert Stone, Chief Justice of the Nagpur High Court will visit Akola on October 14 and Buldana on October 16.

DEVOTED LIFE TO SELFLESS WORK

Prabhu Community Poorer
By Passing Away Of
G. S. Ranjit

Before the pyre consumed the mortal remains of Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, glowing tributes were paid to his memory at the cremation ground. He was an ardent worker and devoted his life in selfless work for his community without fear or frown for more than half a century. He was 85 years of age when he died. The funeral procession, on Friday evening was largely attended. The Pathare Prabhu Community is the poorer by the passing of Rao Saheb Ranjit whose life was engaged in disinterested service



The late Rao Sahib Ranjit.

and hard labour. There was scarcely a sphere in the social activities of the community which Mr. Govindrao did not adorn.

Help To Destitute

He was a founder of the P. P. Relief Fund which was inaugurated with the laudable aim to serve the destitutes in the community. The fund has now reached about three lacs of rupees. He was also a founder of the P. P. Charities, a scheme for centralising the extensive charitable properties belonging to the Pathare Prabhu Community.

The idea of forming a Prabhu colony in the suburb of Khar was his. And the existence of the "Prabhu Nagar" in the plots acquired by the P. P. Housing Society is one of his living monuments.

He was also instrumental in inaugurating the Dr. A. V. Velkar Nursing Memorial Fund that provides medical aid for the needy. He was a Trustee of the Bhau Trimbak Charities at Matunga.

KISAN SUSPECTS

RELEASED

PATNA, October 17.
The two Kisan workers of Jehanabad who were arrested in connection with the explosions at the High Court and the railway station at Patna as a sequel to the statement of the alleged culprit Anjanikumar Sinha and remanded to custody by Sub-Divisional Magistrate were ordered today to be released for want of evidence against them.—A. P.

DR. RAJAN RESIGNS FROM HARIJAN SANGH

TRICHINOPOLY, October 16.
The Central Board has accepted the resignation of the Presidentship of the Tamil Nad Harijan Seva Sangh tendered by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. The Board has placed on record Dr. Rajan's meritorious services as President for a period of four years.—A. P.

OUT TO REFORM COMMUNITY

All-India Kshatriya Maha
Sabha Will Be Held In
Oudh In December

The Joint Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 38th session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha writes:—

The 38th session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha will be held in Lakhimpur Kheri on the 27th, 28th and 29th December. The Kshatriya community which is known for its deeds of glory in the past, is now fast losing its hold in the society inasmuch as it does not move with the same pace as the other communities. In the field of Education we are most backward; hardly 2 per cent. of our boys attend any school.

In this session it is proposed to invite every member of our community. Several Maharajahs have already given their consent to join the session. Besides the Maharajahs, the Rajahs and Taluqdars of Oudh, the big landholders, zamindars and tenants, officials and non-officials of our province and other provinces of India are expected to join the session.

The Reception Committee invites all the Rajputs to join the session here in December.

Every possible comfort will be given to them. This is a general invitation through the Press and an attempt is being made to invite all the members of our community individually as far as possible.

Mr. Patil And Fascism

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:

My attention has been drawn to a leading article of a local daily alleging that in my speech at Ville Parle during the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations I advocated Fascism. I am very much pained to note that the editor of the paper should not have extended to me a journalistic courtesy of giving a report of my speech before commenting upon it in such an irresponsible manner. I must hasten to contradict categorically the insinuations and allegations made in the same report. There was

"ENEMY OF CONGRESS"

President Jawaharlal
Rebukes Black-Flagger

NEGAPATAM, October 16.

"I am not afraid of black flags and I will not run away even before machine-guns", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, referring to a black flag demonstration by Self-Respectors while driving through the outskirts of Negapatam. Pandit Nehru remarked that any person doing like this was the enemy of the Congress. Later addressing a meeting, Pt. Jawaharlal said "This group (referring to the Self-Respectors) who talked in terms of equality and Socialism behaved in a way for which no decent person can have any respect."—A. P.

Tirucadaiyur, a village four miles away from Tranquebar has been chosen as a centre for Government Rural Reconstruction work by the Tanjore District Economic Council.

The "United Press" understands that it has been tentatively decided to commence the next session of the Assembly about January 25, 1937.

no talk of Fascism at the said meeting and the question of its advocacy or otherwise by me never arose, I was not the speaker at the meeting. The speaker was Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak and I was the president. The subject was "Mahatma Gandhi and his life." I am a firm believer in democracy and I intensely hate any kind of dictatorship, whether Fascist or Communist. I have condemned Italian Fascism from hundred platforms and to say that I am an advocate of it is an exhibition of a perverse mentality. I would request the critics of Congress and Congressmen to be honourable gentlemen even when they criticise.

Another local daily has also commented upon this article and in a more mischievous manner. But since I am instituting legal proceedings against this daily, I must refrain from saying anything about it.

A Wave of Disappointment Throughout the City

Sangeet Movietone's Super Sensational
Social Musical

CALL of the SOUL

(Hradaya Manthan)

POSTPONED TILL
NEXT SATURDAY
the 24th OCT.

Owing to the most unhappy and unfortunate
communal disturbance in the City

DULEEPSINGH TO SKIPPER HINDUS

Pataudi's 'No' To Muslim Team For Quadrangular

BOMBAY, Saturday. It is reliably understood that Prince Duleepsingh will be captaining the Hindu Team in the annual Quadrangular Tournament which commenced in early December.

It is also understood that Mr. L. F. Jai will be the vice-Captain. Other players who have been invited to play are Merchant, Amarsingh, Amarnath, Banerjee, Hindleker, Naomal, Gopalan, Ramaswami (Mysore), Champak Mehta, Gopaldas (Karachi), Ramaswami (Madras), Godambe, and a couple of others.

PATAUDI'S NO. It is learnt that the Muslim Gymkhana approached the Nawab of Pataudi to Captain the Muslim but he is reported to have declined.

It is understood that although the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar has cancelled his New Zealand tour, the three fixtures originally arranged with the Parsi, Hindu and the Islam Gymkhanas will be played this month and Prince Duleepsingh will captain the Jamnagar team.

The first match will start on the 26th of this month.

NEEDS OF CITIZENS' PATROLS

Mrs. Munshi's Plea For Reassuring Public

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi writes:— "In certain areas which are on the borderland of the Hindu and Mahomedan localities there is considerable panic, and it is necessary that citizens' patrols should be organised through the streets in the affected area. This will not only have the effect of reassuring the public, but also of scaring away undesirable elements."

I have already drawn the attention of the Hindu Relief Committee to the necessity of organising such patrols, and I have no doubt that if the Police Commissioner places at the disposal of the Relief Committee sufficient force it would enable the Committee to organise such patrols."

LABOUR PEACE COMMITTEE FORMED

The Secretary, Bombay Labour Peace Committee, writes:—

On Friday afternoon, a meeting of the representatives of Labour was held in the office of the Girni Kamgar Union, at Batatawala Mansions, Laibaug Bombay, and Bombay Labour Peace Committee was formed with Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, as President, Messrs. Mahomed Sidqi and A. A. Alwe as Vice-President, Dr. R. K. Gavande as Secretary, Mr. G. R. Taldeokar as Asst. Secretary, and Mr. B. S. Galkwad as treasurer. The Committee Members include Mr. K. D. Madye President of the Bombay Press Workers Union and several others prominent amongst whom are Messrs. Baboorao Shinde, B. S. Bhagat, S. Kadam, K. Dinkar, Rajaram Narayanrao Palao, and others.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE The Secretary, Swastik League, announces that owing to the disturbed situation in the city, the duties at the Mahalaxmi temple are cancelled for the time being.

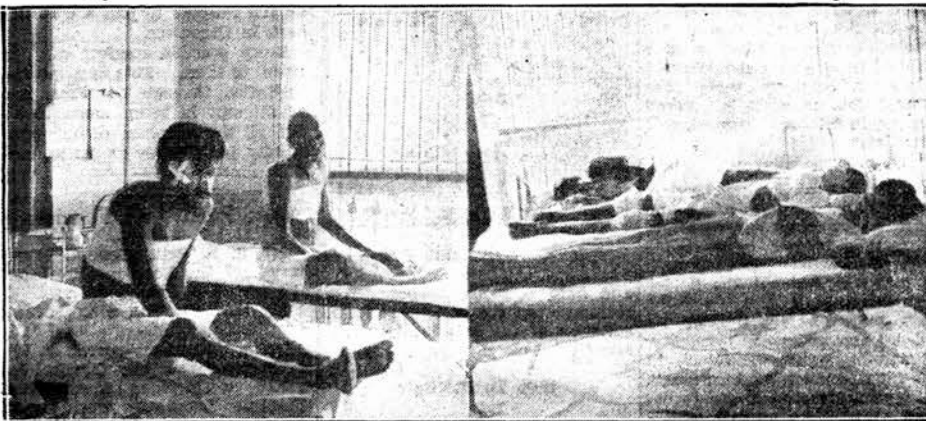
NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Jamrozee S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Latubhai Samaldas began in Primarily a flourishing.



One of the business centres in Sheikh Memon Street almost completely empty—for once.



Some of the victims of hooliganism, lying in the Congress Hospital, having received injuries on the scalp, chest, back, temple and other vital parts of their bodies.

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Navaratri festival 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pt. Vijayshankarji will deliver a lecture on Vedic Pitri Yajna in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

'G' WARD CONGRESS COUNCIL A monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward D.C.C. will be held in the Committee's office, at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

CITY HIGH SCHOOL SCOUTS

The parents' Day Gathering that was to be held on (Sunday) the 18th inst. has been postponed sine die owing to the communal disturbances in the City.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A Managing Committee meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, Bombay.

YOUNG MOGAVERA SPORTS CLUB

The sixth anniversary of the Young Mogaveera Sports Club will be held under the presidency of Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, in the premises of the Mogaveera Free Night School, 145, Mody Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

M. B. UNION

The Navaratri Haladikunku Utsav which was to be held to-day (Sunday), under the auspices of the M. B. Union, Bombay, has been cancelled owing to the present disturbances in Bombay.

G. T. SEMINARY

The Head Master G. T. Seminary, writes:— Sheth Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary (Vadgadi) will remain closed until further notice.

POSTAL NOTICES

Owing to the disturbances the telegraph messengers of the Mandvi combined office will not be able to effect delivery of the telegrams in the delivery area of the Mandvi post office to the respective addressees at their places. The public is therefore advised to arrange to take delivery of their telegrams from the Mandvi post office.

In consequence of the disturbances caused near the Clare Road, New Nagpada, Victoria Gardens and Bhajipala Lane and surrounding localities, the Clare Road, New Nagpada, Victoria Gardens and Bhajipala Lane town sub offices will with immediate effect, remain entirely closed as a temporary measure until further orders.

IN AID OF SHARADA MANDIR HIGH SCHOOL

The New Theatres Film Company is going to show their picture 'Devadas' in aid of the Sharada Mandir High School for girls to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. in the Minerva Talkies at Grant Road.

PARLI SPORTING CLUB

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Parli Sporting Club will be held to-day (Sunday), at Kamal Building, Parli, at 10-30 a.m. Dr. B. K. Nadkarni will preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge—a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. by Mr. Jayntilal Jagmohandas, Subject:—"Effects of Moon's nodes 'Rahu and Ketu' on men and matter. Non-believers of Astrology are cordially invited.

Khar Village Congress Annual Meeting

(From Our Correspondent) BANDRA, Thursday.

The Khar Village Congress Committee held its annual general meeting yesterday with Sjt. Shantilal Shah in the Chair.

At the outset a condolence resolution was passed on the death of Sjt. Gadekar a prominent Congress worker of Bandra who had taken active part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

The annual report and statement of accounts were then adopted.

Sjt. Wandrekar was elected president for the ensuing year. The other office bearers are:

Secretary—Sjt. Bapat; Treasurer—Sjt. B. G. Kher, Members of the Committee—Smt. Diwanji, Sjts Shantilal, Bhatt, Devchand and Kora.

Sjts Kher, Shantilal and Wandrekar were appointed representatives on the District Congress Committee.

Bombay City Ambulance Corps' Rescue Work

Mr. Batuk Mehta, Officer-in-charge of Bombay City Ambulance Corps informs that members of the Corps did rescue work at 13th Lane, Kamatipura, at 11-45 a.m. on Saturday when a temple was burnt down there. The volunteers of the Corps doing patrol duty during the day on Saturday removed in their Ambulance 5 patients to Nair Hospital out of whom 2 have gunshot wounds and one stab-wound, and their condition is serious.

Those requiring assistance should phone Bombay City Ambulance Corps Phone No. 41,652.

Indian News From Here And There

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMAND

Federation's Plea For Conciliation Board And Court Of Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA: Oct. 16.

Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation, presented to-day to Mr. A. G. Clow Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, two applications on behalf of the Federation, one for the appointment of a court of enquiry into retrenchment on Railways and the other for the appointment of a conciliation board to go into the dispute relating to the revision of wages.

Mr. Giri is proceeding to Kharagpur, where there is a movement among railway labour for the abolition of short-time working in workshops.

COLLEGE STUDENT ARRESTED

On Charge Of Robbery And Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, (By Mail.)

In connection with the mysterious disappearance of Akkatai, the eight years old daughter of one Mr. Havalidar, who was subsequently found robbed of her gold ornaments and murdered in cold blood, about two weeks ago here, the Kolhapur police arrested about four days back, a young Maratha student, named Vasant Gopal Powar, who is learnt is in the B.A. class in the Rajaram College. The arrested man is alleged to be in the possession of some blood-stained clothes and to have sold the gold chain which was round the neck of the murdered girl. The police have succeeded in tracing the sale transaction and attaching the chain in a local Maratha Saraf's shop. The student is said to be a neighbour as well as a relation of the unfortunate girl.

The accused was placed before a local magistrate to make a statement when he is said to have denied all knowledge of the charge which the police have laid against him. The magistrate has ordered him to be kept under jail custody until further order.

Another Hockey Tour To New Zealand?

KARACHI (By Mail.)

According to "Sind Observer" it is understood the New Zealand Hockey Association are anxious for another visit from an Indian team and it is believed they are negotiating with Dhyani Chaudhary to bring out a private team sometime next year.

It is recalled that the Indian team which visited New Zealand last year stayed in the country for so short a time that the New Zealanders had little time to alter their natural style to suit the visitors. If the new visit materialises it is anticipated the New Zealanders will have an opportunity of adapting their play to the visitors. —A. P.

At Worpleston, in the open mixed foursomes final, Miss Joyce Wethered won for the eighth time. With the Hon. T. W. Coke she beat C. J. Anderson and Dorrit Wilkins 3 and 2.

CHANCES OF EX-GOVERNOR

Morris College Student Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Krishna Kant Dixit, 3rd year Morris College student has been arrested and sent to Cawnpur on a requisition of the Cawnpur Police on a charge of theft on Thursday last.

It may be remembered that another 3rd year student, Madan-gopal Agarwal was arrested on a charge of maintaining a sutta den. He is being prosecuted under section 4 of the "Gambling Act."

DEPRESSED CLASS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

A meeting of the members of the Parliamentary Board of the C. P. Depressed Class Association was held on October 5 at which a manifesto of the Association was passed.

The Board has appointed Mr. G. A. Gaval and Guru Agamda, M.L.C.'s to select candidates for the reserved seats in Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug Districts and Mr. Gava and G. M. Thawre to select candidates for the reserved seats in the Jabulpore division.

COTTON BROKERS TO GO

It is understood that the Cotton Department of the Local Government is seriously contemplating alteration into the present system of selling cotton through brokers.

It is reported that by introduction of the new system the agriculturists will sell their cotton direct i.e., without interference of any broker. It is thought that this arrangement would be of great benefit to the growers.

FILM BANNED IN NAGPUR

Under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner the film "Bhakta Kabir" was prohibited from being exhibited at the Regent Talkies. It is reported that a requisition with 400 signatories from the Muslim community was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner expressing that some scenes in the film were injurious to the sentiment and feeling of their community.

The Law College Union has invited Mr. Satyamurti to deliver the inaugural address at their social gathering to be held about the month of November.

MR. RAO'S CHANCES

The Wanderer of the "Independent" writes in the issue of the 10th as follows:—

"I had been to Bilaspur last week, I was pleasantly surprised at the great enthusiasm of the Congressmen in that district. Bilaspur always has been known as stronghold of the Congress and to-day this stronghold is stronger than ever.

A visit to Bilaspur gives an inexplicable and yet an indelible impression that Mr. Rao, if he at all chooses to seek election from any place in the District has very meagre chance of a victory. The grim determination of the people to inflict a defeat on Mr. Rao is too strong to be ignored. One wonders at the "Fading out" of Mr. Rao so early.

The only alternative that seems to be left for Mr. Rao is to seek election from one of those "safe" constituencies. They are easy to manage and bring under the thumb if only one knows how to do the job. Mr. Rao may succeed there.

NOT ELIGIBLE FOR VOTING

Nepali Immigrants' Protest To Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR (Assam), (By Mail.)

In a message received to-day from the Reception Committee of the Assam Students' Conference to be held at Sibsagar, in Upper Assam, it is learnt that they have wired to Sir C. V. Raman to accept the chair of the Conference.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The fourth session of the All-Assam Political Conference will be held here in the first week of November next. The Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Omeo Kumar Das as the Chairman, Mr. H. K. Das as the General Secretary and Mr. P. N. Sinha as the Assistant Secretary and Mr. R. P. Agarwalla as the treasurer. The Reception Committee has been informed by the Provincial office at Gauhati that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has given his consent to preside over the Conference.

NEPALIS' PROTEST

The Nepali immigrants of Assam have taken an agitative mood in regard to their failure in being recognised eligible for voting in the ensuing elections in the new constitution. Thousands of them approached the District officers demanding their right of franchise on Monday last but were refused and sent away.

The local Nepalis, about three thousand in number, are holding a conference of theirs in the next week to voice their grievance before the local Government.

C. P. Weather And Crop Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 16.

The weather and crop report for the week ending 10th October, issued by the C. P. Government says that the weather continue to be bright, with occasional passing clouds, in the latter part of the week. Light showers of rain fell in the Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Paddy plants are reported to be withering in irrigated fields in a few villages of Ramtek Tahsil (Nagpur), owing to some unknown disease, and insect pest, locally known as "gad" is reported to have caused some damage to rice crop in a few villages of Sakoli Tahsil (Bhandara). The standing kharif crops are otherwise in good condition.

The harvesting of early rice, groundnut and other minor kharif crops continues.

The sowing of gram, linseed, masur and Toors is in progress. The preparation of land for rabi sowings continues.

The picking of cotton has commenced at some places in Malkapur and Khamgaon Taluks (Buldhana).

"TOWARDS BRIGHTER BARODA"

People Urged To Study 'Town Planning' Problem

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The campaign of "Towards Brighter Baroda" started in the columns of this paper, has had some salutary effect on the Baroda



H. R. U. Sardar Mohammad Hussan Khan, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, sailed for England by s.s. "Viceroy of India".

Municipal Members and the Municipal Authorities. Recently, they arranged a very interesting lecture by Prof. Vadnerkar of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute on "Town Planning" and he advised the intelligentsia of Baroda, to study this problem for making Baroda a model city in India. The energetic Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. S. Kanungo has during his short term, inaugurated many beneficial schemes with the co-operation of the President, Mr. Motilal C. Desai, for improving roads in the City and for supplying better civic facilities to the public. The Health Officer, Dr. Mazmudar, has launched an effective health drive and, while passing through the streets of Baroda, one notices with pleasure the cleanliness observed in many places.

WATER SUPPLY

The Municipality has recently sanctioned a scheme of 7 lakhs rupees for increasing the water supply of Baroda City. The two Housing Societies in the city have solved the housing problem of Baroda to a certain extent. It is hoped that persons like Mr. A. S. Pradhan, Mr. Pranlal Munshi, Mr. Natwarlal Sheth and others, who are in the Municipality, will make earnest efforts to meet the civic needs of the people and to attract the intelligentsia of the City to take lively interest in civic matters.

Dharwar Bank Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

The sensational Dharwar Bank case which was being heard from day to day for the last three months, and a half, was closed on Monday. The Judge summed up the case for the assessors. Four of the accused were found guilty by all the four assessors while as regards the other four accused the assessors were divided in their opinion. Judgment has been reserved for the 27th.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The XIIIth All-India Medical Conference will be held at Karachi in Xmas Week. Members of the medical profession are requested to make the conference a success by contributing original articles and theses and by attending the conference personally. Arrangements are also made for a medical exhibition along with the conference. Those intending to take up stalls are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, All-India Medical Conference Karachi.

POLICE FORCE IS INADEQUATE

Call Out Military To Check Rioting NARIMAN'S S. O. S. TO GOVERNOR

When Part Of City Is A Battle- Field What Are Tommies Doing? He Asks

BOMBAY: Saturday.
Mr. K. F. Nariman has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

**"Police force inadequate to control situation.
Military urgently needed. Please issue necessary
instructions"**

"What is the use of paper Orders and press communiques when the greatest menace is from large number of riff-raffs in the city who either do not know to read or write, or even if literate do not care for such 'scraps of paper.'"

Prevention Needed—Not Cure

"They could have been restrained and can even be restrained and controlled to-day by a convincing demonstrable proof that 'hooliganism' is a game more dangerous to the mischief-makers than to intended victims. Prevention in such cases is always better than cure."

Will Trustees Awake

"Will the 'Trustees' still awake to their sense of responsibility? It will produce a lightning effect, and a sense of security and safety will come back to thousands of citizens at present in constant peril and who feel just now as if they are abandoned to this fate."

CALL THE MILITARY

"Call out the military is the MR. NARIMAN'S STATEMENT"

In the course of a statement, Mr. Nariman writes:—

A round in the most affected area in the city like Kamatipura reveal a most tragic and desolate state; these parts present a terrible appearance with panicky crowds with sunken and frightened looks in a continuous state of suspended animation; large section of Hindu and Mahomedan population residing in hostile localities are living in perpetual dread expecting a disastrous calamity every moment. The total Police Force, though sufficient for normal times, is obviously and apparently inadequate for abnormal conditions such as exist in the city to-day.

GOOD WORK BUT INSUFFICIENT

Though most of their officers as well as rank and file are indefatigable and tireless in the discharge of their most onerous and dangerous duties, still on account of the insufficiency of the number, several localities in 'danger zones' are absolutely unprotected. No help could be rendered to valiant private rescue parties making gallant efforts to relieve their brothers and sisters in dire distress; the nature of the present duties imposed on police is of such an exhausting character, with a heavy strain both on mind and body, that it is humanly impossible for the existing force to do anything more. Therefore from personal observation one may exonerate the Police Force on actual duty.

WHAT ARE TOMMIES DOING?

Still one cannot restrain from condemning in strong terms the supine attitude of the Executive Government. It is scandalous that while part of the city is converted into a battlefield and thousands of panicky and frightened citizens are living in perpetual dread about their lives and

most urgent demand to-day."

property, the 'Tommies' at the other end, a few miles away should be engaged in pleasant pastimes and games, either in the Military mess and clubs or on foot-ball fields.

PREVENTION WAS NEEDED

The situation could have been well controlled and the tragedy might have been averted if only a little Military Force, as a precautionary measure had been demonstrated at important danger centres in the city. There was not the usual excuse of suddenness or unexpectedness of this event; the trouble has been brewing for months and the exact date and hour when the 'first shot' was to be fired was also known to all citizens as well as to the authorities; what was the difficulty in erecting three or four temporary Military barracks at four or five centres such as Victoria Gardens, Northbrook Gardens, open space at Mahomedally Road, Dongri near J. J. Hospital and Jacob Circle at the other end? Such a precautionary measures would have at once appealed to any administrator with a normal prevision.

Bright Prospects For Congress In Punjab

LYALLPUR. (By Mail).

The local Congress workers met Dr. Gopichand, and discussed with him the election prospects in the Punjab. Dr. Gopichand was confident that the Congress would win a large number of seats including some Muslim and Sikh seats.

According to the doctor the Congress hoped to succeed even in those constituencies such as Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kangra etc. which are considered as backward constituencies.—United Press.

DECLARE THREE YEARS' MORATORIUM

Government Must Implement Agricultural Indebtedness Act

PEASANTS' GROUP OF M. L. As. URGES ADEQUATE RELIEF TO FLOOD AND FAMINE VICTIMS

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

At its meeting held under the presidency of Dr. Khan Sahab, M.L.A., the Peasants' Group of M.L.A.s on Thursday last passed the following resolutions:—

This Peasants' Group of M.L.A.s protests against the refusal of Government to devalue the Rupee by an expansion of currency in circulation, by de-linking of the rupee from pound sterling and thus leaving rupee to find its own level in relation to the purchasing power parity, by undertaking a suitable campaign of industrial and economic reconstruction and thus place India in a better position to stand competition with the rest of the world.

INADEQUATE RELIEF

This Group views with great concern the daily increasing sufferings of the peasants and workers of the United Provinces, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bombay, Andhra and Assam, owing to the ravages floods and famines and protests against the half-hearted attempts of the Provincial Governments at offering relief to the distressed and appeals to Government of India and the Provincial Governments to offer adequate relief to the suffering.

MAKE RURAL GRANT ANNUAL

This Group requests the Government of India to make the Rural Development Grant an annual feature of the central budget and to constitute a Central Rural Reconstruction Board, on the lines of the Road Development Committee of the Central Legislative to supervise the allocation and utilisation of the Rural Development Grant and to advise and co-ordinate the attempts of Provincial Governments in effecting Rural Reconstruction.

This Group expresses its deep gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi and his disciples for having gone into the heart of Malarial districts in order to help the villa-

gers to get out of their present depressed conditions even at the risk of suffering from malaria and other fevers with which our villages are infected and draws the attention of the Government and the public to the great necessity for immediately undertaking a national campaign malaria and other enteric fevers of our countryside.

NEED FOR PEASANT REPRESENTATION

This Group is glad that the Central Railway Advisory Committee has recommended that one seat at least ought to be provided for the peasants' representative on every local Railway Advisory Committee and that the Commerce Member has agreed to take the representative of Indian Planters' Association on to the Indian Tea Cess Committee as soon as the Indian Planters organise themselves, and appeals to all those interested in the welfare of peasants to develop their regional and cropwise organisations as soon as possible and urges upon Government the need for giving representation to peasants organisation on all quasi-Government committees which deal with peasants' problems.

DECLARE MORATORIUM

This Group expressed its deep disappointment at the Government's attitude of do-nothing on the Assembly's resolution on agricultural indebtedness, and urges upon Government the immediate necessity for the declaration of triennial moratorium for all rural indebtedness, to suitably amend the Usurious Loans Act, penalising rates of interest higher than 12 per cent, to exempt at least agriculturists from imprisonment for civil decrees, to exempt a minimum holding of peasants and a minimum quantity of grain from attachment for civil decrees and establish Debt Settlement Committees all over India to scale down rural debts in proportion to the fall in prices.—United Press.

A. I. Children's Gathering

KARACHI. (By Mail)

Miss Parvati T. Gidvani, President Balkan-Ji-Bari (The All-India Children's Association), writes:—

The 8th to 10th of November, both days inclusive, have been finally fixed for the All-India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind). Arrangements are being made at all places to bring boys and girls under proper supervision of responsible workers to the Gathering. The children joining the gathering will be very much benefited for, apart from witnessing a very nice programme of dramatic entertainments, sports, excursions etc., they will come in contact with children of other places and will also get an opportunity to see educational and

historic places at Hyderabad. Children coming from outside Sind will also be taken to Karachi, Larkana and Sukkur for seeing Mohan-jo-Daro and Sukkur Barrage.

There will be various competitions and the children will get an opportunity to show their talents and win prizes.

I have therefore to request you to permit your child to join the gathering.

Sikhs Object To Film

LYALLPUR (By Mail).

The local Sikh societies have submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner requesting him to stop the exhibition of film "Punjab Ka Singh" as it injures the feeling of the Sikh public.—United Press.

LATE SIR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS

Uthamna Ceremony On Monday

The Uthamna ceremony of the late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will be held at 5 p.m. on Monday at his residence at Marzanabad, Andheri.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to mourn the loss of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President, Provincial Co-operative Institute will preside.

NOT WILLING TO DISCLOSE CORONATION PLANS?

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Government have refused to answer the following question of Mr. Akhli Chandra Dutta Deputy President of the Assembly regarding the proposed Coronation Durbar, at short notice:—

(1) If there is any truth in the report appearing in the "Hindustan Times" of the October 11, 1936, under the caption "Coronation Durbar in Delhi in 1938", that His Majesty's Government have wanted the India Government to prepare plans for the creation of an atmosphere of conciliation on anticipation of the Coronation Durbar in Delhi.

(2) If so, what are the plans in contemplation of the India Government for such purposes; and

(3) If the India Government or His Majesty's Government have decided upon any plan of general or partial amnesty of political prisoners to ensure such conciliation?—United Press.

BAN ON SUKLA REMOVED

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

A Gazette Notification says that the Governor-in-Council is pleased to remove the ban on Mr. Ravishanker Shukla, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, an advocate of Raipur, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sedition in 1932, the Governor having fixed the period of three years from 13th July 1933 (date of release) as a period after which disqualification under section 69E of the Government of India Act shall cease to have effect.

Another notification announces the promulgation of special regulations to prevent the outbreak of plague epidemic in Chanda, Nimar and Narsingpur districts.—United Press.

ANOTHER MEATLESS DAY FOR CITY

The Superintendent of Markets notifies for public information that the butchers at Bandra Slaughter Houses having decided to slaughter no cattle or sheep or goats in the evening of Saturday (yesterday) no mutton or beef will be available in the markets in the city to-day (Sunday).

Ernaculam Power House Opened

ERNACULAM, Oct. 16.

Before a large gathering of officials and non-officials of the State including Sir R. K. Sharmukham Chettiar, Dewan, and others specially invited from outside His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin performed the ceremony of switching on the power supply at the Power House, Ernaculam, named after him this evening.—A.P.

IMMEDIATE DEVALUATION OF RUPEE

Madras Meeting's Demand

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"In the opinion of this House an immediate devaluation of the rupee should be brought about in the interests of Indian economy" was the resolution carried at a meeting held on the evening of October 13, at the Gokhale Hall.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan in the course of his observations said that they should bear in mind that India was mainly composed of agriculturists. There was also the problem of unemployment among the educated middle class youths. It was, therefore, necessary that the condition of the agriculturists was improved by any means whatever. The money value of the crops of agriculturists was not sufficient to pay the rent to the Government or the landlord.

REMITTANCES PAID.

Proceeding Mr. Khaitan said that time was when India paid her remittances to England through a favourable balance of trade. But now it was met by the export of gold. Gold was capital in the hands of the agriculturists and gold was being sold by them to buy the necessities of life. Any other country which noticed the export of gold would put an embargo on the export of gold and devalue its currency. If the Government did not devalue the rupee to-day then economic forces would operate which might force the Government to do it later, and it would become well with the Government to do it now generously.—United Press.

BIRLA'S RURAL UPLIFT DONATION

Committee With "C. R." As President Formed

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

It is understood that a Committee with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari as President and the Secretaries of the Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore Provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs among its members, has been formed to decide certain matters connected with the allocation and expenditure of the donation of Rs. 20,000 announced by Mr. G. D. Birla for rural reconstruction in South India.

The Committee will decide how best the money can be utilised for rural reconstruction work, and will also allocate the amount between the Provinces concerned.—A.P.

Vallabhbhai's Portrait For B. P. C. C. Gallery

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce that Sjt. Karamchand Chundilal has been kind enough to donate an excellent portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the National Leaders Portrait Gallery of the B. P. C. C. We sincerely thank Mr. Karamchand for this generous donation.

Hindusthan Cup Tournament

WEEK-END FIXTURES CANCELLED

Owing to the present disturbed condition of the City, the matches in the Hindusthan Cup Tournament fixed for this Week-end have been cancelled. Further engagements will be announced later.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has been chosen president-elect of the United Provinces Socialists Conference to be held shortly.

"CONTEMPT OF HIGH COURT"

Lahore Judges' "No" To Harkishanlal

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

A Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young and Justices Monroe and Din Mohamed disposed of Lala Harkishanlal's application for review of the orders committing him to jail until he was purged of contempt of the High Court by ordering his release on Nov. 15 next.

Sir Douglas did not accept the defence contention that the contempt of court act took away the High Court's inherent summary and absolute powers as a court of record and announced that Nov. 15 has been fixed to indicate that the Court held that it had power to commit a person for contempt for more than six months under its inherent powers of common law.—A.P.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Owing to riots and disturbances in the City, some of our linemen, who distribute the copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" to our subscribers have been absent, being afraid to go to places which are most affected by the disturbances. For this reason we have not been able to supply copies of our paper to our regular subscribers in such localities as Nagdevi Street, Bhajipala Lane, Mahomed Ali Road, Corner of Grant Road and other affected areas. Those subscribers, who do not get their copies regularly in the affected districts, are requested to take delivery from our Office for a few days. No sooner the danger to life and limb disappears, the usual regular distribution will be resumed.

SIR SITARAM FOR U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

Hon. Sir Sita Ram, President of the U. P. Legislative Council, has now announced his intention of contesting for the U. P. Assembly seat in the coming Provincial elections from the Meerut-cum-Bulandshahr-cum-Nagina-cum-Khurja constituency. It is not yet definitely understood as to who would oppose him on the Congress ticket but possibilities are that Pt. Pyarelal Sharma, Advocate, might still be persuaded to stand on the Congress ticket; in case he does not agree, Mr. Kailash Prakash Gupta will be put forth.—United Press.

Meerut Women Organise

MEERUT, Oct. 17.

In order to foster a social spirit amongst literate women and to provide a common platform for all shade of opinion, it is proposed to form a representative organisation of ladies of Meerut. Mrs. Urmila Devi Shastri convened a meeting of all the prominent ladies of the city and discussed the plan with them.—United Press.

Kisan Sabha Workers Released

PATNA, Oct. 17.

It is understood that Messrs. Ehalro Singh and Rambalak Singh, Members of the Kisan Sabha, who were arrested on suspicion, in connection with the bomb incidents, were ordered to be released.—United Press.

Cairo Letter

Conspiracy To Organise Labour Strike

Egyptian C. I. D. Keep Close Watch Over Foreigners' Movements

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Mail.)

The authorities in Egypt have arrested four Liberals on charges, it is alleged, of receiving a sum of £4,000 from a foreign power to organise by propaganda and other methods, a big country-wide labour strike in Egypt.

In this connection the movements of some foreigners are being closely watched by the C.I.D.

BAHARAIN AND IRAQ

Discussions between the two Governments of Baharain and Iraq for entering into a commercial agreement and to establish a new Commercial Agency for Iraq in Baharain, have begun.

Two aviation schools for the purpose of giving civil and military training to Egyptians will be shortly opened by the Government of Egypt.

The Government of Yemen have decided to appoint an embassy in Iraq.

BIG COCAINE HAUL

Acting on secret informations the Police authorities of Alexandria have arrested an Italian woman on charges of smuggling 686 Kgs. of cocaine into Egypt.

It is believed that this drug was to be sold at fabulous prices in Egypt where its import is prohibited.

The movements of this woman were watched by the Police from her departure from Cairo to Alexandria where she awaited a Greek vessel. Two big trunks were delivered to her at the Port and the woman lodged herself in a hotel in Alexandria to stay for the night.

The Police did not embarrass her by making any arrest but allowed her to take her course.

The next morning however, when she boarded the train for Cairo the authorities surprised her by a search and arrest.

Numerous "secret holes" were found in her over-coat, hat and even shoes.

The Police believe this to be the biggest haul ever made by them.

SAVE A NATIONAL INDUSTRY

Avail Yourselves Of Intrigating Beverage, Coffee

We are requested to publish a press communique issued by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, from which the following paras are extracted:

The India Coffee House, situated at Churchgate Street, is neither large nor imposing. It is a small well-kept place, tastefully designed and decorated both inside and outside.

The publicity campaign for popularising Indian Coffee inaugurated by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee includes other branches of publicity, too. India, with a population more than one-sixth of that of the whole world, is still obliged to seek foreign consumers for her Coffee the annual output of which is less than one-hundredth of the total world production of Coffee. The Indian Coffee publicity campaign is, therefore, an appeal to the nation to save a national industry by striving to get all the benefits of an intoxicating beverage which has so far been sadly neglected.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Gold Firm But Silver Easy And Wheat Uninteresting

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.
NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

New York cotton opened firm on unfavourable weather report but the closing tone was quiet on account of profit-taking.
GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

WHEAT UNINTERESTING

Wheat was uninteresting on account of Saturday feeling. Other commodities were steady.

WALL STREET FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was firm.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.	New York, Oct. 17.
Previous closing	12.05
To-day's opening	12.10
Difference	+0.05
To-day's closing	12.06
Difference	+0.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Previous closing	6.72
To-day's opening	6.75
Difference	+0.03
To-day's closing	6.76
Difference	+0.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May Re. 224

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 17.
Steadiness abroad coupled with unfavourable weather and definite waning of hedges were the chief contributing factors to the cheerful sentiment in the New York market. However the high levels were not long maintained and the prices tapered off owing to the operators being cautious pending events in Europe.

Trading opened with March at 12.10 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing. After some time prices showed an upward trend which was not materialised and prices gradually flopped on profit-taking. The market closed March 12.06 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 17.
The following were the opening rates:—
October (11.98/11.97) 12.04/12.03
December (11.93/11.90) 12.02/12.02
January (11.98/11.97) 12.12/12.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 17.
The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.:—
American October (6.74) 6.78
American December (6.73) 6.72
Egyptian October (10.70) 10.79
Egyptian November (10.70) 10.79

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 17.
The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 17.
The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:

METALS

Tin (1198 buyers) £198 1/4 sellers.
Quiet closed.
Lead (£18 3/8 buyers) £18 7/16 sellers.
Very steady closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£45 1/4 to £45 9/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

LINSEED

Customs Bonded Bombay October November (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta October, November (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata October (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandel November (£13 15/16 sellers) £14 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	New York, Oct. 17.
Previous closing	4.89 11/32
To-day's opening	4.89 1/16
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.89

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	London, Oct. 17.
Previous closing	49 5/16
To-day's opening	4.89 5/16
To-day's closing	4.89 1/16
Difference	—00 1/4

FRANC RATE

	London, Oct. 17.
Previous closing	105.01
To-day's opening	105.01
To-day's closing	105.01
Difference	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 17.
London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar 4.89 5/16. The market was erratic with an undecided trend. The closing rate was 4.89 1/4.
Franc opened at 105.01. After remaining at this level for some time improved to 104.98 on some better buying but closed at 105.01.

SILVER CABLES

London, Oct. 17.
The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
"India bought and sold. Speculators sold. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 17.	Last	To-day's
Spot	19 15/16d	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 13/16d.

The market was quiet.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

New Crop October November (£17 7/16 sellers) £17 1/2 paid and buyers.
Dunlop October (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers.
Lightning October (£18 1/4) £18 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 buyers) 7 7/8 buyers.
Forward January March (8 paid and sellers) 8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 17.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January 1937	5 11 3
Wheat May 1937	5 5 3
Linseed 1937	7 4 9
Wheat and linseed steady.	

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 17.	11-0 p.m.
Silver ready	49 5 0
Silver 1st settlement	49 5 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 6 0
Gold ready	35 2 3
Gold 1st settlement	35 2 6
Gold 2nd settlement	35 2 3
Sovereigns	22 3 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 17.

The following were the opening rates:—
General Motor (dol 71) dol 72 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 44 7/8) dol 45 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 76 3/8) dol 78 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 142 1/4) dol 144 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 17.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 17.
Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-1) £7-2-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 17.
3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 17.
3-30 p.m.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.930) 7.930
New York on Bombay (37.00) 36.99
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 7/8) 0.91 7/8
London on Milan (93.00) 92.98
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 17.
Chicago wheat was quiet with December at 1.15 3/4. Prices eased on scattered local selling and liquidation influenced by disappointing outside cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 102 1/2 on March 96 1/2 and May 95 3/4. The market was uninteresting with Saturday feeling.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).
Bombay, Oct. 17.
Rates at 11-0 a.m. 7 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon 7 4 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m. 7 4 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 17.	108 5/8d
Oct.	108d
Dec.	108d
Mar.	95 3/4d

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 16.	1.16 3/8c
Dec.	1.15 1/8c.
May	0.99 3/8c.
July	

Exports Of Gold

Bombay, Oct 17
Five consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 87,07,455 were exported from Bombay to Europe and America by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Viceroy of India' on Saturday.
Two of these shipments valued at Rs. 18,28,411 and Rs. 42,19,523 were for London; two others of the value of Rs. 14,22,315 and Rs. 9,18,760 were for London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; and the fifth worth Rs. 3,18,446 was for New York, optional London, Paris or Amsterdam.
The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,84,98,66,604.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Supplies Less Plentiful

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

On the money market, with the Stock Exchange as heavy borrowers and some repatriation of foreign funds supplies especially those available outside the clearing bank circle have been less plentiful. Borrowers however had their requirements satisfied at half to one per cent according to the security given.

In commodities wheat was easier on bearish weather reports. Wall Street was firm and active with stirrings demand.

JUTE SHARES EASY

Coals Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Jutes opened steady but closed decidedly easier. Coals continued steady. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous section iron and steels, Indian coppers and Burma Corporations were at gradually advancing rates, while Kurnahdubi engineering pref. also appreciated much from last levels. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 99/14; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/4.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1574/9; Reserve Bank 138.

Coals:—Bengal 306; Bokaro and Ramgur 12/13; Burrakur 14/12; Mundulore 6/12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 376; Belvedere 340; Howrah 49/14; Kamapahatty 484/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/5 small lot; Indian copper corporation 3/5; Bengal Telephone (ordy) 21/8 small lot; do pref. 15/2 small odd lot; Bengal iron 6/12; Indian iron 14/12; Calcutta safe deposit 2/1 premium small odd lot; Indian wood products 25/10; Midnapore Zemindary 83/8; Indian General Navigation (ordy) 108; Punjab sugar mills (ordy) 245; Raza 16/8.—A.P.

JAPANESE MILITARY MANOEUVRES

Emperor To Attend: Warning To Foreign Tourists

TOKYO (By Air Mail.)

Because of the elaborate police precautions that will be taken in the Hokkaido and Northern Japan on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor to attend the military manoeuvres, foreign residents who had intend to travel there during October have been advised by the police to postpone the trip if possible.

Many special police have been detailed throughout the Hokkaido as well as to Aomori and other northern cities and anyone touring the region during the period of the manoeuvres must expect to be questioned frequently. It was stated.

The same advice will apply to foreigners planning to travel in Eastern Japan, including Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, from the middle to the end of October, when the Emperor will hold a grand naval review off Kobe.—Reuter.

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-3-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Oct 16
Bank Bills 3 months market rate Unchanged
Bank Bills 6 months market rate Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months' market rate Unchanged
Interest day to day loan 1/3 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/8 per cent

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 17
Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton prices, the local market ruled very steady with improved buying. Prices opened at Rs. 223 3/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 224 3/8 on active general buying and covering. Local prices are attractive and we still think it safe to buy in the local market. Later there was scattered realising and prices were quoted Rs. 224 3/4.

Owing to disturbances the market was closed down at 2 p.m. as under:

	Ra. a. p.
Broach A/M	224 4 0
Oomra D/J	201 4 0
Bengal D/J	160 8 0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 15th October	1,136
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	43,638
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	75,658
Decrease	32,020

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool: January 171;
May 153 at Cross Rate 4.89 11/32
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937
223; Liverpool May 6.68 Rs. 68 at Ex-
change 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937
223; New York May 12.09 Rs. 51 1/2
at Cross Rate 4.89 11/32

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 16
Broach A/M 1937 opening 220 1/4;
highest 223; lowest 220 1/4; closing 222 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 196; highest 199 3/4;
lowest 196 3/4; closing 199 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 157 1/2; highest
159 3/4; lowest 157 1/2; closing 159 3/4
Tejmandi for Broach A/M Settlement
(21-10-36) Rs. 3
Tejmandi for Broach A/M Settlement
(21-11-36) Rs. 7
Tejmandi for Broach A/M (31-3-37)
Rs. 17 1/4

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Oct 17
The local market was quiet but steady with an irregular business. Foreign advice were firm and Australian crop reports are unfavourable. Quotation in the local market were as under:

	Ra. a. p.
Linseed May	7 4 9
Wheat January	5 11 3
Wheat May	5 5 3

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 17
Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £2-3-4 while London-Paris Exchange was also unchanged at 105.01. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted at 4.89 11/32. London silver was easy and prices declined 1/16 to 19 15/16. Montreal prices were 5 to 10 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 15/32.

In the local market there was increased selling in silver but gold was quiet.

	Ra. a. p.
Ready	35 2 9
Aso	35 2 9
Karat	35 2 9
SILVER—	35 2 6
Ready	49 4 0
Aso	49 4 0
Karat	49 6 0

Bombay Metals

	Bombay, Oct 17
London market—	
Standard Copper Cash	241 2 6
(buyers)	241 5 0
Standard copper 3 months	245 15 0
Electrolytic copper	245 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	10 cents
Bombay market closed	
Tone: Firm.	

New York Sugar

	NEW YORK, Oct. 16.
Dec	2.51+04
Jan	2.51+04
May	2.52+04
July	2.54+04

Outside Buying In Share Bazar

FURTHER RISE IN STEEL SHARES

Professional Realising

BOMBAY, October 17.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and during this small session there was active buying by outsiders which resulted in a further sharp rise in steel shares. Later on a portion of the improvement was lost on professional realising.

The market is full of bullish enthusiasm and new buyers are coming in. The market is highly speculative and Tata Steel Defd. shares registered a rise of about rupees one hundred and Ordinary shares were quoted to-day well above Rs. 200 level. The realising was well absorbed.

In the miscellaneous section there was also fairly good enquiry. The rise in raw cotton resulted in a better enquiry of cotton mill shares as anticipated. Cotton mill shares also improved. The market closed barely steady. It appears that there is a determined action behind the present rise by some professionals who are manipulating the market. Further light will be thrown on the possibilities on Monday.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, October 17.

	Ra. as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	273 12
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 E'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	687 8
250 Bradbury	62 9
100 Century (nil)	135 0
100 Central India (Rs.4) XD	225 0
100 Colaba (nil)	127 8
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	101 4
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	200 0
100 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	38 2
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	62 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	227 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	520 0
100 Madhavji	6 0
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	700 0
250 Model	35 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85 10
200 New Great (nil)	131 4
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,855 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	66 4
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	176 4
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1127 8
1000 Western	737 8

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112 0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35 14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1577 8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	393 12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	135 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	139 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 6

CEMENTS

10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	35 12
70 Gwallior (Rs. 5)	127 8
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	481 14
40 Katni Def. (35-1)	2085 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 10 plus 3)	351 4
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	273 2
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	25 10
100 Sahabad (Rs. 15)	486 10
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	140 4

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter (Rs. 12)	13 4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 14
200 Oriental (125)	5150 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186 14
100 Andhra Valley (45)	1657 8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	157 3
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Eroach	12 12
100 Karachi (4)	260 0
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	185 10
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1570 0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	916 4
100 C Province	99 4
100 Dhond Earamati	106 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 17

Century (133/2)	134 136 134 135
Bimbay Dyeing (681/14)	690 687 690 686
Kohinoor (227/8)	227
Central India (224/6)	227 225 226 225
New Great (133/12)	137 131
Swadeshi (178/12)	182 177 176
Bundi (45/10)	35/14 36 35/14 35/12
I Cement (481/4)	483 481 482 481/14
Punjab (25/8)	25/10
Shahabad (485)	486
Andhra (1662/8)	1665 1671 1662 1657
Tata Hydro (185/15)	186/14 186 183/10
Tata Power (1572/8)	1577 1582 1576 1571
Tram Ord (157/3)	157/8 157/3
T Steel Defd (736/4)	807 812 806 810
806 817 808 811 803 807 805	
T Steel Ord (199/8)	202 201 203 202/8
201	
Tata Steel 2nd pref (173/8)	174 173/8
172/12 173	
Bellapur (212/8)	215 216 212 214 213
B Steam (272/8)	272 273
B Burma (526/14)	535 528 532 526 527

MININGS

100 Gujarat	95 0
100 Saandara Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 12
500 Tapti Valley (17-8)	771 4

MISCELLANEOUS

10 Alcock (Rs. 5)	235 10
50 Belapur Sugar	
(Rs. 10 plus 2)	213 12
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	
XD 273 2	
125 B'bay Burma Con.	531 4
50 Bom. Burma Contributory	147 0
8sh. Br B Petrol (nil)	5-9-9
5 B. Telephone (2-8)	XD 115 8
100 Bleaching (Rs. 4)	224 6
100 I Radio defd (12)	550 0
100 I Radio ord (15)	522 8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	602 8
16 Scindia (Re. 1)	16 9
30 Premier Const.	
(Re. 1-1)	82 0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	14 8

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1547 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5 p.c. Central India	536 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-12 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydr	136 12
7 p.c. Tata Power	1610 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 0
5 p.c. Tata Mill	0 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677 8
(Last Dividend in Brackets)	

Seeds Markets Closed

Bombay, Oct 17
As a result of disturbances in the city, the Seeds market remained closed to-day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 17

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 101/3	
3 per cent 1951/54 104/3	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/14	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 100/2	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/11	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 111/13	
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 115/14	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 120	
3 per cent U P Bonds 100/6	
5 per cent 1939/44 109/2	
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 112	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/15	
JAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55 121/6	
4 per cent 1933/63 Loan 113/4	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/10	
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 125/8	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974 112/6	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111/8	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 120	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132	
6 per cent K P T 1956 132	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8	

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 17

C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Oct	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 3/4
Banks selling T T	271 3/4
Banks buying T T	269 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	785
Banks buying T T	800
AFAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	7 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 1/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	96 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.89 1/4
16th instant	
Japan London	
17th instant	1/2 1/32
Java London	
17th instant	9 08
Hongkong London	
17th instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai London	
17th instant	1/2 13/32
London Paris	
16th instant	105.61
London Belgium	
16th instant	29.08 1/2
London Switzerland	
16th instant	21.29 1/4
London Berlin	
16th instant	12.15 3/4
London Stockholm	
16th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York	
16th instant	4.89 5/16
London Amsterdam	
16th instant	9.09 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady	
Gold 15th instant	£7-2-1
Gold 16th instant	£7-2-1
Silver London Ready	
15th instant	20
16th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward	
15th instant	20
16th instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready	
15th instant	46
16th instant	46
London Discount 1 Mos	
15th instant	5/8 p.c.
16th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
15th instant	3/4 p.c.
16th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	1 p.a.
Bank of England Rate	1 p.a.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 17

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	88 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1918/53	11 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1912/17	115 1/2
3 per cent 1910/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	104 1/4

GOVT. REPORT OF RIOTS

Telegrams From Bombay Read In Council Of State

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Three telegrams have been received by the Government of India from the Bombay Government regarding the riots in Bombay. These were read out by Mr. Maxwell, the new Home Secretary in the Council of State answering Mr. P. N. Sapru.

These messages substantially confirm the reports of the Associated Press from Bombay since the rioting commenced and confirm the fact that the total deaths have been 14. The first message dated 15th October stated "following the commencement of work by the Municipal Engineer on the reconstruction of the Maruti Temple at Byculla, severe communal rioting broke out when over a wide area of Bombay City to-day. Riots took the form of sporadic and numerous stabbing cases. So far 60 casualties including some deaths have been reported. The situation is very tense and more organised rioting commenced last evening.

The Commissioner of Police fears that rioting will continue to-night. Orders prohibiting the carrying of weapons and assembly of more than five persons and imposing curfew have been issued. Additional police are being drafted to Bombay and the Military are standing by. The second telegram dated October 16 was as follows:—

"Sporadic rioting continued in Bombay City till late last night taking the form of clashes between small parties of Hindus and Mahomedans over a wide area. The police were compelled to open fire on three or four occasions and four persons suffering from gunshot wounds were admitted to hospital. Casualties are estimated at about 170, including 14 dead, eight being Hindus and six Mahomedans. After midnight, there was quiet except for isolated stabbing cases and it was not found necessary to call out the military.

A third telegram also dated October 16 read: "Apart from minor scuffles and some stone throwing, the situation in Bombay City remains calm though tension continues. There have been no further deaths. It is reported that total number of shots fired was five only.—A. P.

FAIZPUR PRESIDENT ELECTION TABLE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has issued the following provisional time table for the election of the president of the Faizpur Congress:

Receipt by the General-Secretary of names proposed for president by ten or more delegates, November 20.
Publication by the General-Secretary of the above names, November 22.

Publication and circulation to the Provincial Congress Committees of names proposed for the presidency excluding those withdrawn, December 2.

Election of President by the delegates, December 6.—A. P.



A police constable dispersing the crowd collected near Jumma Masjid during Friday prayers.

City's Food Supply Threatened

Innocent Persons Become Victims Of Goondaism

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An "Eye-Witness" writes:—

Bombay is fast earning notoriety as the city of perpetual strife. Communal hatred has come to stay and it is hard to believe that the fanatical elements are prepared to slaughter one and another over a tiny structure not worth the loss of a sparrow's life.

Passions have been inflamed by wicked men who are now gloating over their handiwork like ghouls over a carcass. The victims of communal strife are mostly innocent people, who are not interested in the Mosque-Mandap dispute but have to suffer for the sins of the agitators.

Apart from the brutal killing of people and the terrible suffering inflicted on those who have been injured, the riots have resulted in partial disorganisation of ordinary life.

Thousands of families find it difficult to obtain the necessary requirements for the day. Shops are closed and vendors of meat and vegetables are afraid to stir out.

Supplies Scarce

Butchers holding municipal licences are not carrying out their duties and supplies of vegetables are practically scarce.

The disorganisation has spread to the postal department and one cannot blame postmen for refusing to deliver letters in the disturbed areas.

The police have displayed great calmness under extreme provocation, and their reluctance to fire on unruly mobs unless compelled to is notable. Although they are discharging their duties as best as they can, the force is inadequate for the purpose. The disturbance will not subside very soon, and it behoves the authorities to requisition military aid before the situation gets worse.

I doubt whether the so-called Peace Committees command any influence over the mobs as one is led to believe. The "leaders" who are meeting in the calm atmosphere of the Police Commissioner's office, should attempt to pour oil over the troubled waters in the storm centres. Instead of taking a police escort they should venture into the alleys and by-lanes where stone throwing is rife and the assassin lurks with the knife.

Ambulances Inadequate

The ambulance services are inadequate for the emergencies created by the riots, and only authorised corps should be permitted to tend to the injured. In the city hospitals it is imperative that the wounded receive prompt attention. I happened to notice

that the outdoor staff is inadequate in more than one institution and the arrangements to cope with the abnormal number of casualties very imperfect.

The presence of a blood-stained stretcher just near the entrance to a casualty ward is enough to sicken the most hardened onlooker, and you can imagine what effect it will have on the victim of a lathi or knife.

I have previously mentioned that the police cannot cope with the situation which has become very serious. Under the circumstances the order prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons is hardly enforced.

Mavails who have been arrested and released on bail are participating in the riots again. During the last communal disturbance bad characters were confined in the Worli Chawls and the riots subsided when mischief makers were prevented from causing further trouble.

Unless the authorities enforce more stringent measures immediately, there is not the slightest hope of the deplorable business coming to an end.

Many families of both communities are leaving the City and the railways and shipping companies are reaping the harvest of a grim warfare.

Chitral's New Ruler

PESHAWAR, October 17. Prince Nasir-ul-Mulk has succeeded his father to the Throne of Chitral.—A. P.

Elders' Concern For Bombay

SAPRU RAISES QUESTION OF RIOTS

But Responsibility Rests With Local Govt., Says Home Secretary

SIMLA, October 17.

The Council of State concluded its session to-day after passing the Ajmer Durgah Bill with amendments made in the Assembly.

This being the last sitting of the Council on the eve of the General Election prior to the formation of the fourth Council of State under the existing constitution, warm tributes were paid by all sections of the House to its first un-official President, Sir Maneckji Dada-bhai, who suitably acknowledged them. All were unanimous in hoping that Sir Maneckji would be prepared to accept the Presidency of the Council, if he was called upon by the Governor General to fill the post again.

BOMBAY RIOTS.

Mr. Maxwell, the Home Secretary, replying to Mr. P. N. Sapru's short notice question read out messages received from the Bombay Government regarding the riot situation in Bombay City emphasising that the situation was well in hand, that additional police had been drafted and that the military were standing by. The Home Secretary added that the primary responsibility for dealing with the situation rested with the Local Government and not the Government of India.

LATE SIR LALLUBHAI.

The President referred with profound sorrow to the death of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, a former member of the Council and said that on their behalf he would convey condolences to the bereaved family.—A. P.

CHIDAMBARAM'S CIVIC ADDRESS

CHIDAMBARAM, October 16.

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm were witnessed when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning from Mayavaram. The town presented a festive appearance with welcome arches, flags and festoons. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru received several addresses including one from the local Town Municipality.—A. P.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

37
Readers
Stand
to get
Rs.
500

Each copy issued during the month of Oct. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100
2 copies at	„ 50 each
4 „	„ 25 „
10 „	„ 10 „
20 „	„ 5 „

Total Rs. 500

**Preserve
this
Copy
It May
Fetch
You
Rs.
100!**

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy.

World News From Across The Seas

A MALAYAN CHIEF IN LONDON—KEATS AND "THE GIRL NEXT DOOR"—FR. KNOX'S NEW BIBLE—DEATH OF "LOBSTER"—POST-PRANDIAL POETRY—THE AUTHOR OF "ULYSSES"—AN "ENFANT TERRIBLE" OF SPAIN—HERRIOT'S REBUKE—"THE OLD FOX AT HOME"—"SOSO" AND HIS MOTHER—LORD DERBY OF JAPAN

(By Our London Correspondent)

The Sultan Of Selangor

In Malaya the Sultan of Selangor's visit to London was never regarded as being prompted solely by medical reasons.

Besides his doctor, one of the Sultan's legal advisers, is now in London with the Sultan. He has drafted a petition to the Colonial Secretary on the succession controversy in Selangor. Mr. Ormsby-Gore's refusal to agree to the memorial from Selangor asking that the Sultan's second son, and not his third, should be his heir, was made soon after his appointment as Colonial Secretary. It has caused the Malays to quote against him his own official statement in 1928 that "Malay custom is not interfered with."

His more friendly critics say that the rejection may have been decided by his predecessor. In that case they urge that the memorial cannot have received adequate consideration, for Mr. Thomas was then distracted by the Budget Inquiry. Compared with Palestine, the Colonial Secretary's Malayan troubles may seem small. They are none the less real. It is stated that the sympathy of the Chinese and Indians there is almost unanimously with the Sultan of Selangor and his chiefs.

London Fascist March

The problem of the Fascist

march on Sunday in the East End of London is far from being only a difficult situation Sir Philip Game, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has had to face in recent years.

As Governor of New South Wales, 1932, he had to "sack" Labour Prime Minister Lang for refusing to agree to Federal decisions in regard to taxation. He had previously made himself unpopular with Sydney's Conservatives by appointing Labour members to swamp N. S. W. Upper House. Slight, thin-faced, with grey moustache, Sir Philip is 60, a public school boy and had served in the Boer War. In the Great War he served as a gunner, was transferred by Lord Haig to the staff of rapidly expanding Royal Flying Corps as "my best staff officer." Sir Philip rose to be Air Vice-Marshal and was appointed to the present job only at the end of 1935.

The Millionaire Sportsman

Although Mr. A. K. Macomber, the millionaire American sportsman, is transferring his horses in training and yearlings from France to England, to be trained at Newmarket by Major "Vandy" Beatty, brother of the late Lord Beatty, because racing in France has been adversely affected by the uncertain political situation, he will not, however, dispose of his very fine

stud in Normandy, and he will continue to breed his racehorses there.

In the offices of a famous firm in London bookmakers there hangs a cheque for £50,000. This cheque was paid to Mr. Macomber in the autumn of 1925 after his horses, Forseti and Masked Marvel, had brought off the double by winning the Cesarewitch and Cambridge-shire. These horses were trained in France by Charles Clout and completed their preparation with Sam Darling at Newmarket.

More Love Letters Of Keats

The love affairs between Keats and "the girl next door," Fanny Brawne, will be further revealed in 31 letters which have been presented to the Keats House and Museum at Hampstead in London.

These letters were written by Fanny Brawne shortly before the death of Keats and afterwards. They will arouse considerable interest, not only in England but in the United States, for they are remarkably unrestrained and show that Fanny Brawne was a very different woman from what she has been imagined. Her devotion to Keats is obvious. Only one of her letters has hitherto been known. This, to be seen at the Hampstead Museum, was written in December 1829. The 31 new letters are to be published by agreement with the Hampstead Borough Council, by the Oxford University Press.

A Potential Premier Of Canada

Mr. "Jerry" McGeer, who is now in London, is one of Canada's outstanding political personalities. He is a member of the Dominion Parliament and a potential Prime Minister, but his best work has been done as Mayor of Vancouver.

He cleaned up the city after the slump, getting rid of the gangsters and putting through, with the help of British capital, the great West Vancouver development scheme, which has enabled the city to overcome its unemployment problem. He brightened the city as well. He is the only mayor who has ever officially introduced street dancing. Once a week in Vancouver the municipal band plays in one of the streets, and the public dances to its music. Mr. McGeer, who is in the "forties," is in London to make preliminary arrangements for a British Empire exhibition in Vancouver in 1939.

Abridged Bible

Father Ronald Knox has completed a big task. He has reduced the million words of the Old Testament to 300,000. At the same time he has amplified the New Testament.

In his abridgement of the Old Testament he has selected and arranged those parts which are necessary to show God's continuous dealing with the human race, giving a clear and coherent view of the whole. The existent numbering of chapters and verses will be indicated, for convenience of reference. But the whole of the Old Testament is divided logically into 24 chapters (from Adam to Maccabees) and these again logic-

ally into paragraphs. The book is to be produced rather "in the book manner than the Bible manner."

The Great Lob Bowler

Mr. G. H. Simpson-Haywood (the "Lobster"), who has died at the age of sixty-one, was the last great lob bowler of English cricket.

Educated at Malvern, he went up to Cambridge in 1896. But it was at "Soccer" that he played for three years against Oxford; he never got his cricket Blue. But in 1908 and 1909 he was at the top of the Worcestershire bowling averages. He played for the Gentlemen at Lord's and in 19-9-1910 appeared for England versus South Africa in all five Tests, taking 23 wickets in the series. For Worcestershire he once took 7 for 54 against Middlesex, and 6 for 43 against Surrey. He was the under-hand Bosanquet, in that he could break the ball both ways. Since retiring from cricket he had farmed in Gloucestershire.

"A. M." And "P. M." Walters

Mr. P. M. Walters, who has died at Ashted in his 73rd year, was a successful barrister and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. But his name is known to millions of British Soccer enthusiasts as one of the greatest backs of all time.

Five times between 1885 and 1890 he and his brother, A.M., were England's pair of full-backs against Scotland. It is a Soccer record which is never likely to be beaten. Both brothers, known because of their initials as the "Morning and Afternoon" Walters, were powerfully built and more than able to hold their own with the roughest P.M., a Corinthian in the days of Corinth's glory was an old Carthusian. He is the fifth famous Carthusian athlete to have died within the last twelve months.

Their Secret Of Success

Sir Harold Mackintosh, who has just been elected chairman of the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign in succession to the late Lord Moylan, once told an interesting story.

He and the late Lord Leverhulme were voyaging back to England after an American trip; and had been discussing the means by which each had gained success.

"Yes," said Lord Leverhulme, "you go on sticking up the kiddies. Harry and I go on washing them, and we'll both be all right!"

Ways Of East And West

Most people will remember Hans Anderson's fairy tale of the princess and the pea. In order to discover a real princess a pea was placed under 20 mattresses. When the real princess came along, she could not sleep because of the hard lump caused by the pea. The world may grow smaller, but the ways of the East are still different from the ways of the West. The 73-year old Sultan of Selangor, who arrived on his visit to

(Continued on page 51)



PYORRHEA is a horrible disease—treacherous, insidious. It's a cruel enemy lurking in the cavity of your mouth, unnoticed, perhaps, for years. Then, suddenly, it discloses itself. Your tooth brush shows stains. Your gums bleed . . . become tender, soft, spongy. Your teeth soon loosen and either drop out or have to be extracted. Horrible . . . yes . . . but none the less true!

Be warned in time. Take care of your gums at the same time you attend to your teeth. Use FORHAN'S, the double-duty dentifrice, developed especially to protect both teeth and gums. Forhan's will help you save your teeth at the same time you cleanse them. Use only Forhan's

Write for free sample to:
Muller Maclean and Co., Inc.,
381 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

Name
Address



THE PALAMKOTE FAMILY

(Continued from page 10)

which they were generally known. For six decades the name of the firm was a household word among all residents of that place as well as surrounding districts, Indian as well as non-Indian. In 1863, that is after full six decades, Limbhoj, father of the author, thought it advisable to bid goodbye to the place after acquiring much wealth. Mr. and Mrs. Limbhoj left the place to the great sorrow, but with the heartiest good wishes, of their many friends.

He returned to Palamkottah a short time after but it was not to resume business but to dispose of some half a dozen bungalows and some such work.

The history of Aden and the part played by Parsi businessmen of that important port, among whom were several of her nearest relatives, is unfolded by the author in a charming chapter. Mention is made of Bai Dinbai Rustomji Governor, grandmother of the author, who was 'the first Parsi Lady' to be a mother in the island and who in spite of gloomy forebodings of busy bodies not to remain there but to go to Bombay for accouchement, preferred to stay there without being any the worse for the health of herself or the child, and thus she fought successfully against prevailing superstition and unreasoning orthodoxy.

BOMBAY IN 19TH CENTURY

Among the interesting chapters throwing a flood of light on the Bombay of the last century are: the acute water supply problem before the Tansa Lake first supplied water by pipe in 1862, the share mania in the seventh decade of the last century, the history of the firm of Premchand Roychand, the aftermath of sudden wealth acquired by speculators, the inevitable crash that soon followed, and its gruesome tragedy of suicides and stark poverty.

A distinguished personality who is given a meed of praise is Dr. Sorabji Pestonji Shroff, F.R.C.S., founder of "Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital" at Delhi, who is conducting it for the last 22 years which, it is incidentally stated, treated 91,000 patients last year. Its rapid rise is really phenomenal, when it is realised that it was started in 1914 with only two patients. Surely a proud record of Dr. Shroff, a second cousin of the author.

Another personality who is fittingly remembered in the illuminating pages of this book is the wife of Sir Bartle Frere, who was one of the Governors of Bombay in the last century. She freely mixed among Indian ladies of well-known families, particularly Paris. She was the pioneer of happy social interests between European and Indian society whose noble example was worthily followed by wives of succeeding Governors.

And now it would be in the fitness of things if a cursory review of the life-work of the author herself and the incidents that happened in her remarkable career were given. The author who will be 70 next January was born in 1867. From early childhood she showed signs of greatness. Her docility, amiableness and simplicity and womanly grace have been acknowledged to be her distinguished traits. At the time when education of girls in English language was looked upon with consternation and horror by the majority of people who held orthodox views, she persevered in her education despite all opposition and passed the matriculation examination in 1891.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

Her love of Music which dominated all her other tastes and pur-

suits made her neglect drawing and painting and other pursuits including further University education, and concentrate on that Divine Art alone. She devoted to that art, heart and soul, receiving tuitions at school and from that well-known musician, late Prof. Scrinzi, who died at an advanced age last year. While herself giving tuitions in Western music, she herself deemed it right to advance her knowledge by herself receiving tuitions and thus she acquired a sound know-



The late Mrs. Avanhai Limbhoj Palamkote

ledge. She celebrated the golden jubilee of her musical career last year. During this long period hundreds of students passed Trinity College Examinations and thousands received training at her hands, which successes have been chronicled in these columns, for over a decade, and which, therefore, require no detailed mention here. Suffice it to say that she used her talents in not only imparting the art to others but also for the noble cause of charity. In aid of the War Fund, hospitals and other charitable institutions, she was able to raise a big sum—of Rs. 41,662, all singlehanded, besides undergoing much out-of-pocket expenses, not to mention the trial and tribulation of arranging such functions. Though her pet scheme of giving Bombay a decent Concert Hall, did not materialise as the sum at her disposal was not sufficient for the purpose, she did the second best thing—of transferring the sum of Rs. 25,000 to the London Trinity College of Music for giving cash prizes and medals to successful Parsi-Zoroastrian students, who passed the College's examinations. To meet incidental expenses she herself gave a further sum of Rs. 1,000 to the College in 1936. And though all her selfless and silent work which enabled her to win the crowning success of her career by being made a Life Academic Member of that world-famed institution, the Trinity College of Music—a rare distinction which no Indian of either sex has so far achieved—has remained unrecognised by the powers-that-be, she has the satisfaction of knowing that she has acted, in the words of that great poet, her part well, and therein all the honour lies.

As has been recorded before in these columns she is a veteran journalist and novelist. She has written considerably on diverse subjects in the columns of Gujarati papers and periodicals and claims to her credit no less than five novels, all well received by the Press and the public, besides writing five books lately on her musical career, which, of course, have been published for presenting pupils friends and relations, which cost her Rs. 3,445.

The musical and literary gifts in her case can be called hereditary. The author freely admits that it was her mother's in-

spiring ideal and care that moulded her career, and she calls her as "self-sacrificing soul" because she asserts that looking to the terrible sacrifice a mother makes and the thousand and one worries she undergoes in rearing her children and the stream of perennial love, pure and undefiled, that she makes to flow ceaselessly into her heart, all the big deeds done by the biggest of big men in this world since the creation pale into insignificance in comparison.

A PATHETIC NOTE

A pathetic note is sounded in her golden words "Happy indeed is she who is lucky to be a mother". These are words true to the letter indeed. Yet how tragic it is she was not destined to be a mother.

One of her male relatives while she was about 17, happened to stay a few days at her family residence. He was a few years older than she. It seems Cupid flung his first arrow and love kindled between both, each of them avowing that theirs would be an ideal pair as their temperaments seemed to be ideally suitable. He gave solemn promise to make her his life's partner. After a couple of days' stay he left the place and the town for a distant place for service. After a year, one day he returned to her unexpectedly. He looked very sad and pensive. On being questioned he said he was sad on account of her, because he was not in a position to fulfil his 'promise' as his mother was against the proposed union. This news naturally stunned her and she got a bit excited, and asserted that she would not tolerate such breach and if he was serious in his statement she would think of 'no-one-else' but would 'prefer to remain a virgin for ever'. He added that his mother had selected a girl for him. "Whatever mother does must be right", he said. I can't offend her by go-

ing against her wishes; and I can't go out in search of a girl. I have seen the girl of my mother's choice from a distance; she is beautiful, but she does not know English", said the youth who amplified his remarks by stating that the fact of the author's prosecuting studies in English went against her (of course in the estimation of his mother who was of the opinion that knowledge of that language for women was useless and of no practical utility for those living out of the city and only a good knowledge of domestic work and cook-room was necessary; and she was sure one who knew English would not do any domestic work). He suggested that they would remain as brother and sister till the end of their lives. To cut the matter short she kept her word, she did not think of any other man after that.

IRONY OF FATE

So by a strange irony of fate the fact of her love for studies in English undid her happiness for life. In marked contrast to the present-day notion when good education in English on the part of brides is considered 'sine qua non'. The author solemnly observed her vow, which she held sacred and dearer than life to remain faithful only to the one man to whom she had pledged her word. Happily as she puts it though they were living hundreds of miles apart, for full 50 years, he who had already taken the lady of her mother's choice as his life's partner was living within her heart which she says he did not vacate, and for all those dreary years she derived a sort of satisfaction from the unselfish correspondence which they occasionally carried on as brother and sister. Once he wrote to her; "I am cent per cent satisfied that you are true to me". This he wrote after he had vainly tried to get her married to a well-known Parsi graduate gentleman.

WASTED ENERGY



DIABETES

is a disease of the whole system. It is canker of life and demon of many troubles. Its victims are practically condemned to life of misery, despair and vigorous abstention from ordinary human pleasures.

NEVER NEGLECT IT

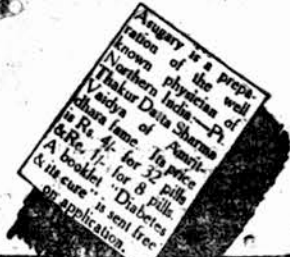
Whenever you have Polyuria and feel your energy being wasted, ascertain whether sugar is passing or not. Those who neglect are a picture of wasted energy.

Have faith:—

ASUGARY WILL REVIVE

It is safe and the best remedy for Diabetes of all kinds in all stages & is also a General Tonic.

THE REMEDY
ASUGARY
AMRITHKARA
PHARMACY
LAHORE



Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—

CHIMANLAL P. SHAR, Princess Street.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Probably many of you have heard Sjt. Gijubhai's name. At least the Gujarati reading children are sure to be familiar with it, for he has been writing so much about them and for them.

This Sjt. Gijubhai of Shri Dakshnamurti Bai Mandir, Bhavnagar, has been elected as President of the forthcoming All-India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind) from 8th to 10th November, both days inclusive.

We are very great friends—Sjt. Gijubhai and myself... But it will be interesting for you to know that we have both not yet seen each other—even as many of you have not seen me and I have not seen many of you,—yet how good friends we are!

Of course, Sjt. Gijubhai and I have been writing to each other very frequently and quite regularly. Through correspondence we have been discussing various children's problems and the pos-



At the Lonavla station.

sibilities of the spreading of Balkan-Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association to every nook and corner of our country, just as it has become popular in Sind.

But, all this time we have been longing to meet each other and to discuss the matters at full length and to decide the definite course of working personally. So, we shall get that opportunity now—and I am sure, we are going to become faster friends, and we are going to work with greater zeal and enthusiasm for this Children's Movement and this great Children's Brotherhood.

And, the wonder of wonders is, that we would have our first personal meeting on the soil of Sind, where the Balkan-Ji-Bari was born ten years ago. Within these ten years it has grown well, sure enough—and we trust, in due course of time, it shall be able to achieve all its aims and objects.

I have hopes also to meet personally several of my other sisters and brothers—most of you with whom I have grown so intimate only through writing.... How joyful it will be to see each other, and what pleasure it will be to remain together—for a short time, though—Those memories, however, will certainly be very sweet—indeed, yes, very sweet!

AN APPEAL

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani has issued the following appeal to the parents and guardians of children. It will be worth while for you to show it to them im-



CONDUCTED BY THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI [MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

mediately, and obtain their permission for your trip to Sind, without any further delay.

To enable those who would like to have some more time for this, we have extended the date of receiving applications and subscriptions for this purpose to Wednesday, October 21, 1936. By that time, the local organisers, Mr. M. J. Parmar and Mrs. Harshada Diwanji, Sharda Mandir, First Road, Khar, should receive full information from you in details.

KARACHI, 4th October 1936.

Dear Friend,
You must be aware by this time that 8th to 10th November,

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION

At the time of the All-India Children's Gathering at Hyderabad (Sind), an All-India Children's Exhibition will also be held. Things prepared by and for children will be exhibited. Prizes will be awarded for the best things received.

Local entries may be sent to Mr. M. J. Parmar and Mrs. Harshada Diwanji, Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar, by next Sunday, October 25, 1936, at the latest. The exhibits will be safely returned to their owners after the exhibition is over.

both days inclusive, have been finally fixed for the All-India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind).

Arrangements are being made at all places to bring boys and girls under proper supervision of responsible workers to the Gathering.

The children joining the gathering will be very much benefited, for, apart from witnessing a very nice programme of dramatic entertainments, sports, excursions, etc., they will come in contact with children of other places and will also get an opportunity to see educational and historic places at Hyderabad. Children coming from outside Sind will also be taken to Karachi, Larkana and Sukkur for seeing Mohen-Jo-Daro and Sukkur Barrage, etc., etc.

There will be various compe-

titions and the children will get an opportunity to show their talents and win prizes.

I have therefore to request you to permit your child to join the gathering and intimate of the same to the Secretary of the local branch of the Association along with necessary amount for

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

Boys and girls going from Bombay to attend the All-India Children's Gathering at Hyderabad (Sind) will be accompanied by Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla, Mrs. Harshada Diwanji, Mrs. Lilavati Khandwalla, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Sampat, Mr. Prabhulal Upadhyaya, Sjt. S. N. Namle, Bro. Shewak Bhojraj and other responsible ladies and gentlemen.

The last day fixed for receiving applications and subscriptions for the purpose is Wednesday, October 21, 1936. Those desirous of having fuller information may please see personally or write to:—

M. J. PARMAR,
Sharda Mandir,
First Road, Khar.

expenses, as early as possible.
PARVATI T. GIDVANI,
President,
Balkan-Ji-Bari,
The All-India Children's Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE

"GULLISTAN", Karachi.

October 8, 1936.

The annual general meeting of all the office-bearers and workers of Balkan-Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association will be held at Hyderabad (Sind) on one of the days during the holding of the All-India Children's Gathering there from 8th to 10th November 1936. The definite date, time and place will be announced later, as found convenient in accordance with the programme of the Gathering.

The following agenda has to be considered:—

- (1) Minutes of the last meeting.
 - (2) General report of the work.
 - (3) The supplying of the badges to those enrolled in the Association.
 - (4) Certain changes in the Constitution.
 - (5) Registration of Balkan-Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association.
 - (6) Election of the Executive Committee.
 - (7) Election of the extra members on the Board of Advisers.
 - (8) Election of two members on the Board of Directors in place of Mr. G. J. Butani and Miss Fatima Mahomed Ali.
 - (9) Further activities.
 - (10) Any other work with the permission of the chair.
- All members of the Executive Committee, extra members on the Board of Advisers, and the two members of the Board of Directors whose names have been



The dignified look!
(Photo by Syt. S. Mohite).

mentioned above retire according to our rules, but are eligible for re-election.

If those of the members who may not be able to attend the meeting, in particular, and also others in general, have any resolutions, suggestions or changes in the Constitution in view, they will kindly forward them to us in writing, so as to reach the undersigned by 1st November 1936, latest.

It is hoped, nevertheless, that all our office-bearers and workers would attend the Children's Gathering and therefore, also this meeting.

R. B. MOTWANE,
Secretary,
Balkan-Ji-Bari,
The All-India Children's Association.

Address:—
C/o. "Gullistan",
Karachi.



Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari children at the station: Each one had to carry his or her luggage. On the right are two of their guardians, Kaka Udham and Mr. M. J. Parmar, the Secretary.



The Khar children's party at the Karia Cave. The children enjoyed the excursion to their hearts' content—and many persons wondered really how children could remain outdoors for a night.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

AN ENIGMA.

My first is in Jhelum but not in Ravi,
My second is in Ravi but not in Chindwin,
My third is in Chindwin but not in Sutlej,
My fourth is in Sutlej but not in Godavari,
My fifth is in Godavari but not in Lemro,
My sixth is in Lemro but not in Ganges,
My seventh is in Ganges but not in Chanka,
My eighth is in Chanka but not in Tendula,
My ninth is in Tendula but not in Irawadi,
My tenth is in Irawadi and also in Mahanadi,
My whole is in Bombay.
The solution is HANSA MEHTA.
By the bye, she is Chairman of the Board of Directors of our Balkan-Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and Jt. Editor of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."
(Sent by Bro. Jacob Isaacs.)

WHAT DUTY IS

About a thousand years ago, the Emperor of Japan, made an appointment of an officer for selecting wood for the building of ships.

On the next day, he entered a forest and made his choice upon a certain tree. Scarcely had he ordered to cut it down, than a voice was heard, "one who orders to cut this tree, will be benighted." But this officer gave a deaf ear to it and said, "It is the order of my Emperor, so I'll do my duty come what may."

No sooner had he uttered these words, than the storm began to blow and rain began to fall in torrents. Many a tree was rooted out and his labourers refused to work out his desire, but he would not quit up his iron determination.

So taking an axe, he cut the tree down himself and brought it to the ship manufacturing factory.

Here is a nice illustration of what duty is. We must not be discouraged by troubles and other things, and whatever may befall, we should not, at any cost, hesitate to stand at the post of our duty. A poet calls it "A stern daughter of God," and indeed, it is so!

(Sent by Bro. Jagu T. Bhanani.)

MAKING SOAP BY COLD PROCESS

Before I tell you about making soap, I request you not to touch "Caustic Soda" by hand for it will burn your fingers.

Necessary Materials:—1/4 seer of caustic soda;

3/4 seer of water, and

1-1/4 seer of coconut oil.

First put the Caustic Soda in the water in a China bowl (bowl made of any other things will be spoiled). Place the bowl in a tub, filled with cold water. (Care should be taken to see that no water from the tub should enter into the bowl). Stir it till the Caustic Soda gets diluted in the water and becomes cold. (As soon as 'soda' is put in water it becomes very hot). This solution is called 'lye'.

Put the coconut oil in a kerosene tin of which the upper portion is cut and the tin is thoroughly cleaned. Now two men sit face to face putting the tin in the middle. One should go on pouring 'lye' into the tin like a thin string, while the other should go on stirring it with a wooden thing at least 3" for 15 minutes continually. Then cover the tin with a paper and an old blanket over it and leave it for 24 hours. After that take it out and cut it into cakes. These cakes are now ready for use.

(Sent by Bro. L. G. Panjwani.)

ALPHABETICAL SENTENCES.

This is an amusing and fascinating game, and it pleases either adults or juveniles, though the young people should be in their teens. Each person is provided with paper and pencil, and a time limit is fixed, after which all papers must be given up. A small prize, such as a box of chocolates, could be given for the best list.

The object is to make a list of as many words as possible, using only isolated letters of the alphabet, such as Q (Kew), T (Tec) or L (Ell), though these are somewhat obvious. It is really startling, when you begin, as many curious combinations can be formed. Below we give some examples to make matters quite clear:

EGNC—Aegean Sea.

ODV—Eau de Vie.

FEG—Effigy.

AQ—A queue.

LEG—Elegy.

XLNC—Excellency.

NRG—Energy.

OICURMT—Oh, I see you are empty.

XPDNC—Expediency.

AYZ—A wise head.

LN—Ellen.

SA—Essay.

DK—Decay.

KN—Cayenne.

XQZ—Excuse.

DZEZ—Disease.

(Sent by Bro. BALWANT.)

HALVING THE APPLE.

Can you halve an apple without cutting the skin? It sounds impossible, yet it can be done. For this trick you need a long needle threaded with strong thread. Push the needle into the apple sideways at the eye, the opposite end to the stalk.

Leaving a long end of thread, bring the point of the needle out through the skin about half an inch away. Put the needle in again at the place where you drew it out, and push the point out again half an inch away.

Keep on doing this until you have run the thread all round the apple under the skin, bring the needle out at last beside the long thread left hanging at the apple's "eye." Then by pulling the two threads you can cut the apple in two inside its skin.

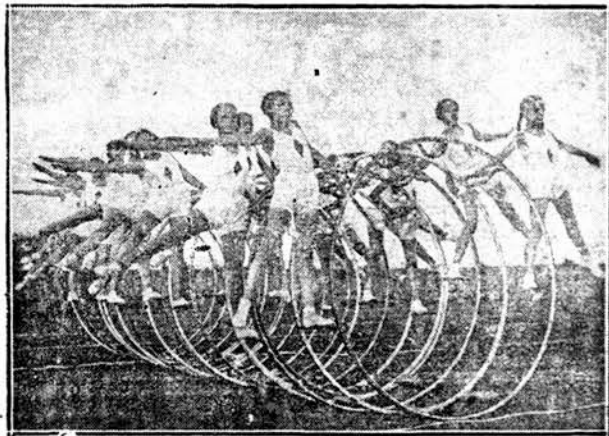
(Sent by Sis. FATIMA.)

PUPILS' BLUNDERS.

Here are a few funny sentences that were written on examination papers:—

She dresses very auspicious.

You would fascinate the vine to the wall.



Children at the International Rhon-Wheel Competition at Berlin—Oberschoneweide

The strawberry croo was magnanimous.

He enjoys riding on a philosopher.

Every sentence and the name of God must begin with a caterpillar. An exclamation point is what causes surprise.

Climate lasts all the times and weather only a few days.

What has a cat got that no other animal has?—Kittens.

What is the best thing to do in a hurry?—Nothing.

What does a ship weigh when all its crew and cargo are on board?—Its anchor.

What tree is never beautiful?—The plane (plain) Tree.

Why is a carpet to be pitied?—Because it is always being trodden on and often beaten.

(Sent by Bro. HARDAS.)

A MAGIC SUM

Ask a friend to write down a row of figures, any number he wishes. Then ask him to add the digits of the row, and subtract the result from the row of figures. Now ask him to strike out the first or the last digit of the remainder, and add the other digits.

When he tells you the answer you multiply 9 by a number which when multiplied will be the nearest to his answer. Then, from the result that you get (which must never be less than his answer) subtract his answer. The remainder will be the figure he struck out.

If he strikes out a figure other than the first or the last in the number, he should read out his answer as it is; and there also you will do the same thing.

For example, suppose he wrote down 8976. Then he will have to subtract 30 (8 plus 9 plus 7 plus 6) from the number; this will give 8946. If he strikes out 8, he will have to tell you that the answer

is 19 (9 plus 4 plus 6). Then you multiply 9 by 3 and subtract 19 from 27. Thus the figure struck was 8.

If he strikes 4 (from 8946) he will have to read the answer as 896. Then you multiply 9 by 100 (which will give you the number nearest to 896) and subtract 896 from 900. Hence the remainder is the figure struck out.

(Sent by Bro. M. I. M. Thaha.)

SHORT NOTES.

All arrangements in connection with the All-India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind) and the Children's visit to Karachi, Sukkur Barrage, Larkana and Mohen-Jo-Daro are nearly complete.

The October issue of "Pushpa—Children's Own Paper" has been well received. Those, however, who have not yet seen it may send for it from The Manager, 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing two and a half annas stamps.

Children upto 12 years old can join Balkan-Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association as Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become Companions. And elders also can be enrolled as either Associates or Patrons.

For full particulars and the enrolment form, please write the address given below, mentioning your age, whether boy or girl and full address, and enclosing nine ples stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN"

Khar—Bombay.

*All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada*



Children at play under the shade of trees



The Master of All I Survey—An imposing scene.

Sport From All Quarters

HIS HUNDRED TEST MATCH CENTURIES

And He Is Off To Australia Again

One man holds the wonderful record of having scored over a hundred centuries in Test matches; and the extraordinary thing about him is that he is not by any means a good batsman. He is W. H. Ferguson, and will be accompanying the M.C.C. team in their tour of Australia in the capacity of official scorer (writes C. Hedley Hervey), in "Tit Bits.") They sail on September 12.

Every first-class cricketer knows "Fergy" and respects him. He has scored for every Australian team to visit England since 1906, and for every M.C.C. side in Australia since 1920. He has officiated for England in the scoring boxes of South Africa, New Zealand, West Indies, and India, and has done the job for the South Africans whenever they have toured this country. He has scored in over sixty Test matches in half-a-dozen countries.

The job of official scorer to a touring side may seem a simple and enjoyable affair. I wonder! The scorer doesn't just turn up on the ground with a pencil and a book, note down the runs until stumps are drawn, and then go home.

True, he scores officially, having two books; one for his employers and one for himself. Then he draws diagrams showing where every ball in every match is hit, and by whom the ball is fielded. And then he is baggage-man.

GENIAL "BUFFER."

He sees that bags are packed with everything needed for the next few days; he superintends the dispatch and delivery of every piece of luggage of the players; he is valet to the side; in fact, he is the "mother," guide, philosopher and friend, who is never known to rest or have an idle moment. It is nothing extraordinary for him to look after eighty bags—cricket bags, suitcases, and so on—on one trip, and he knows to a collar stud what is in each bag. He is also the go-between or "buffer" between the manager and the public.

Imagine yourself a member of the M.C.C. team in Australia. "Fergy" doesn't do your washing, nor does he mend and press your clothes, but he keeps a strict eye on your wardrobe and uses his discretion. Swoop! And away things go to laundry, tailors, and pressers.

On the train journey somebody suggests a game of bridge. "But we haven't any cards," somebody else finds out. Without any fuss Ferguson throws a new pack into the lap of the man who suggested playing. Perhaps this scorer-baggage-man is endowed with second-sight; he always seems to possess things that are needed.

There is only one way in which he can be roused to show resentment, and that is by questioning the figures in his score-book. On one occasion a famous player in a Test match gave a catch, which was missed, when he had scored only a single. Then he made 90 and was bowled.

Rushing to the score box he argued that a hit for 1 had gone down as a leg-bye and that his real score was a hundred. "A



Fred Perry proved that he is still number one man of the tennis courts, by turning back the threat of red-headed Donald Budge of California. Perry defeated Budge in the final match of the National Men's Singles Tennis Championship Tournament on September 12th, and is shown receiving his championship trophy from C. Merrill Hall of the U.S.L.T.A. Left to right shown are: Hall, Perry and Budge.

Arthur Mailey's Views

Of Australia's Young Candidates

In The Test Against England

"Rover," of "The Ceylon Daily News," reports an interview with Arthur Mailey, the famous Australian Googly bowler, Cricket Critic and Cartoonist:—

Mailey spoke of the Australian Test match players and young candidates for that honour. Of the bowlers he selected E. McCormick as the most promising. "Tall and well built, he is faster than Wall and has the rhythmic action of MacDonald." He is besides very keen.

Fleetwood Smith, in Mr. Mailey's opinion, was a bowler of great possibilities. He had hurt a finger but he understood that he had recovered from the injury. With the new l.b.w. law in operation he thought that Fleetwood-Smith would be very effective.

He pointed out that in Grimmett and O'Reilly Australia had two other spin bowlers, so that the chances of the Colts gaining representative honours were rather remote.

"SUICIDE SQUAD"

O'Reilly, he said, was in great form in South Africa. When the batsmen were completely tied up by his bowling and the arrangement of his "suicide squad" of fieldsmen close in.

R. Robinson of New South Wales was one of the best of the coming men. "A splendid all rounder,—a good bat, a good bowler and a brilliant fieldsmen."

Of Morrisby who came out to Ceylon with Ryder's team. Mr. Mailey had a very high opinion. Badcock was a good bat with a very sound defence but a bit slow and unenterprising.

Fingleton and Brown, he said, had established themselves as Australia's opening pair. "Fingle-

mistake has been made!" he shouted. Ferguson looked him calmly in the eye and replied: "Yes, a terrible mistake and that was when you were let off after scoring 1."

ton is very steady but brown is a better batsman for he plays shots all the while."

Oldfield was still the best wicket-keeper but he did not take too kindly to Fleetwood-Smith's bowling for he was unable to spot the "wrong-un," and Mr. Mailey was not too sure that he would play in all the Tests.

As for Bradman, he was fit and quite himself again.

ENGLAND'S PROSPECTS.

And then he spoke of the M.C.C. team. "I think that they are a good side and that they should do very well." He expressed surprise at Gimblett's omission and attributed it to the fact that he went slightly off his game just at the time of selection. He did not agree with the view that Gover should have found a place in the team and thought that Copson and Farnes were both faster and better.

PUNJAB RIFLE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

To Begin At Lahore From October 26

The Punjab Rifles Hockey Tournament, which is open to all civil and military teams throughout India will commence at Lahore on the Roberts Club Ground, on Monday, October 26.

An additional attraction as usual will be a sprinting competition open to three players from each team participating in the tournament, for which cups will be awarded to the winners.

Provided 28 teams enter the tournament, a subsidiary tournament will also be held for the teams eliminated in their first match, and the winners will be presented with miniature cups.

BEN FOORD'S BROTHER GOING TO ENGLAND

To Become Professional Boxer

The happiest man in Ladysmith is Joe Foord, the six foot baby brother of Ben Foord, the British and Empire heavy-weight boxing champion.

Joe has just received a cable from his brother saying that his passage to England has been booked. Joe is 19 years of age and is going to England to enter the professional boxing ranks. Mr. L. Walsh, who is his famous brother's manager and trainer, will take him in hand.

Joe's mother is quite happy about his departure, for he is going to his brother's training quarters and will do all his fighting under his control. Joe is not exactly new to the game. He has done a lot of boxing as an amateur, and was a sparring partner of his brother's on his last visit to South Africa.

Although not so heavy as Ben, he is capable of taking a considerable amount of punishment and is, if anything, faster. For some time he was employed in the Rand mines, but recently has been living in Ladysmith with his parents.

"PITHAPURAM CUP"

A New World Tennis Trophy For Mixed Doubles

On behalf of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards, the Honorary Secretary, has addressed the following letter to all lawn tennis-playing nations of the world:

Our President, the Yuvraj of Pithapuram, wishes to present a trophy for a tennis contest to decide world supremacy in mixed doubles. It is a gesture of his interest in the game of tennis and he thus wishes to pay a permanent tribute to the game.

The trophy is to be called the Pithapuram Cup, and all nations will be invited to contest for it. The Yuvraj feels that the Davis Cup establishes the supremacy of a champion nation as far as men are concerned, and that the Wightman Cup or the new contest proposed by Australia do the same for women. There is, however, no international championship to determine the champion mixed doubles nation, and the proffered trophy will satisfy that want.

It is suggested that the championship could be contested along Davis Cup lines, or by holding the competition at a fixed place, where leading players of the world, both men and women, are likely to assemble. It is suggested that it be played directly after the official championships of the country of the holders, the first taking place after the next Wimbledon championships, and the locale of following contests can be determined by the nationality of the holders.

We wish to place this suggestion before the next annual general meeting of the A.I.L.T.A. and ask your support in the best interests of tennis.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 46)

England, enjoyed his sea voyage. But he made his bed on the floor of his cabin. He could not stand the discomfort of a modern spring mattress.

Poetry For The Tea Room

From two sources come suggestions that poetry is pleasant if taken after meals.

The first is a Navy League (London) note about their dinner at the end of the month. Mr. Alfred Noyce will there recite a Trafalgar Day ode of his own composition, this rivaling a speech by Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, and remarks by Lord Lloyd, who will preside. The second is a little propaganda note from Moscow. It informs us that in Leningrad factories readings of Pushkin's poetry are made to workers during the dinner-hour.

Shall we see tea-rooms advertising "Poems by Ella Wheeler Wilcox?"

James Joyce In Paris

It is advertised that an unexpurgated edition of James Joyce's "Ulysses" (now permitted in the U.S.A.) will be published in England.

"Ulysses" was first published in fragments in the "Little Review" (New York) from March, 1918 to August, 1920. It was then published in its entirety in Paris. It has been acclaimed in most countries as (a) a masterpiece (b) a monstrosity. The Nazis have burnt it. Most English people have heard of it as an obscene book containing an unusual number of pages without any form of punctuation. Here is a sample of the novel and precise prose style of the book: "Horseness is the whatness of all horse".

And here is a recent view of the author of "Ulysses", who lives in Paris, by a journalist writing in a French literary journal:

"I had expected to find a wild, dishevelled man in an open shirt. Instead, I met a schoolmaster such as you find in every small town in Germany. An inoffensive 50-year old. In speech he expresses himself almost drily. He gives the impression of being inflexible, obstinate, but voluntarily cold. He only became animated when talking of his son (aged 30) and of his grandson. I do not think that Joyce has had much experience of earthly joys. His life seems to be a life of labour".

British Conservative Women

Women have taken a more prominent part in this year's Conservative Conference than hitherto. At Margate one speaker in four was a woman, and of the audience they accounted for nearly half.

Sir William Davison made a neat acknowledgement of the fact when, in beginning his speech, he altered the usual order of the introduction to "Mr. Chairman, ladies, my lords and gentlemen."

One of the women speakers was Mrs. Worthington-Evans, a daughter of the late Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, who was Secretary for War in Mr. Baldwin's last Conservative Government. Her subject was the attitude of the younger generation. The conference laughed when told by her that it would be a mistake to suppose the younger generation would vote Conservative just because their parents did. They were more likely, she said, to vote Socialist because their parents did not.

A Spanish Refugee

Sitting in a London bus was a Spanish refugee, aged 2½ with her

rag doll and her mother. The bus conductor playfully smacked the doll. The baby began to scream. The conductor, alarmed at the noise, tried to make amends by kissing the doll, but the child screamed louder.

By now there was great commotion. Neither the baby nor her mother could speak English. But when the bus stopped the child said to a Spanish-speaking passenger, who offered assistance: "Please fetch a mounted policeman and ask him to arrest the bus conductor." The Good Samaritan pretended to talk to a policeman on point duty, but the baby said: "Fetch a mounted policeman".

Advice To French Senators

The President of the Chamber's rebuke to the uproarious French Deputies—as reported from Paris—brings out the contrast between the excitability of the Lower House and the ponderation of the Senate.

No one is more aware of this than M. Herriot himself. A few years ago he gave this advice to a newly elected Senator:

1st year: Do not enter the House but salute Senators in the lobbies, giving them their titles.

2nd year: Take a place in the corner of the House.

3rd year: Risk once or twice a "Tres bien".

4th year: Ask to be put on a small committee.

5th year: Ask to be charged with a report on a local by-road.

6th year: Your request will be granted.

7th year: Speak once.

8th year: Speak twice.

9th year: You are beaten at the Polls.

Senators are elected for nine years in France, and elections for one-third of the House are held triennially.

A Fox And His Toast

Sir Harry Fox, who died recently, won his diplomatic spurs during 27 years in China, for the last 11 of which he was Commercial Councillor in Peking.

In China he was known for his punctiliousness in matters of ceremonial. The following story is told of him when serving as Consul in a port on the Yantze.

He instituted the custom of dining every Sunday night with the Resident French Consul, each in turn acting as host. When the dinner was at the British Consulate, Fox always rose after the port had been served and solemnly proposed a toast: "The Old Folks at Home". His French colleague drank this bi-weekly toast in polite silence. But when Fox was succeeded by a British Consul who proposed no Sunday evening toasts, the Frenchman confided to the newcomer his version of the proceeding. "M. Fox", he said, "was conceited, yes? Every Sunday night when he dined at his home he asked me to join him in a toast to 'the old Fox at home'".

Devaluation And After

An outcome of the devaluation of continental currencies, of which the lira is the latest example, has been to effect a cut in the salaries of diplomats in London.

French diplomats, for instance, are becoming as sensitive as stock-brokers to the fluctuations of the markets. When the pound went off gold in 1931 their salaries were readjusted to the new rate. As the pound continued to fall from about 90 frs. to 75 frs. they scored accordingly. About 18 months ago, however, M. Laval cut their salaries by 10 per cent, following it up with another 10 per cent,

just before the elections. These cuts were restored to be made to restore their financial position. When the pound went off gold British diplomats abroad received compensation for their loss—though only up to about two-thirds. French diplomats are less able to bear market fluctuations than their English colleagues. Their salaries are about one-third lower on an average.

Another effect of devaluation was brought home to a friend motoring back from Switzerland a week ago. At Dunkirk, where there is usually no trouble with the outgoing customs, he had to take every bag out of his car and open everything, while the seats were taken out and every nook and corner searched. Finally he asked why they should bother a tourist so. "We are looking for gold" was the reply. "In the car of another tourist like yourself we got a haul of 500,000 francs the night before last."

A Russian Artist In London

A woman with a remarkable descent from four generations of Russian painters, architects, art patrons and musicians, has opened an exhibition of her paintings in London.

She is Nada Benois, whose father and great-grandfather were both Architects Royal to the Tsar. Her father built the cathedral in Warsaw which was recently demolished by the Poles as an offensive symbol of Russian domination. One of his brothers, Albert Benois, was a leading Russian water-colourist. Another Alexander, is

an art historian who paints in Paris and used to design ballet decor for Diaghileff. The family owned a famous Leonardo da Vinci which was confiscated by the Russian Government. On her mother's side Nada Benois is descended from the Gavos family, Venetians who first instructed opera into Russia, founded the Russian National School of Music, and built opera houses in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The Mother Of Soviet Dictator

"Soso was always a good boy. I never needed to punish him. He was keen at his lessons and there was nothing that he did not want to learn," says Ekaterina Djugashvili, a 77-year-old peasant woman from Georgia about her son Joseph Vissarionovitch Djugashvili, whom she just calls Soso. But who is Soso?

Soso is known to the world under another name. He is known by the name Stalin.

Stalin lives in Moscow. His mother lives in the neighbourhood of Tiflis in the palace formerly occupied by the viceroys of Georgia. In Moscow, in Kremlin, she feels a stranger. There is a story that she should not understand how her son earned his living, how he was such an important person when all he did was to sit behind a writing table. So she left Moscow.

Germany's Lost Colonies

German colonial propagandists have so far put forward no claim to the Marshall and Caroline Islands, the Pacific groups which

(Continued on page 55)

TUBORG



THE PEER AMONGST BEERS

AGURU

Inimitable



Excellent for
Daily use in handkerchief

**BENGAL CHEMICAL:
CALCUTTA.**

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

PILES CURED by HADENSA

Stops bleeding, cures piles at any stage. Recommended by world renowned physicians and surgeons. Used in hospitals, clinics and dispensaries. Buy from any Chemists' Store. Beware of imitation.



Stockist:—
P. M. ZAVERI, Princess St.

Reward Rs. 100



Magic Ring
Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in

examination, litigation, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, no obligation. Only keep it with you.

Price Rs. 2 Only.
**BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE,
PANCHPOTA BENGAL. (B.C.)**

NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead **CASTOPHENE**, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

SANDER'S Cataractin
Cures Incipient Cataract, Macula, Leucoma, Nebula, etc.

SANDER'S Eyedrop
An infallible cure for all ophthalmic troubles. Free Booklet P. B. 11401, Calcutta, or Smith Campbell, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

Japan's Magazine King

Seiji Noma Owns 80 Per Cent. Of All His Country's Periodicals

Seiji Noma, Nipponese No. 1 Publisher, to-day controls 80 per cent. of all the magazines produced in Japan.

Working with the discipline of a West Point cadet and spending money with a generous hand, when an increase in circulation will result from it. Noma has succeeded in stimulating his countrymen with a desire for magazine reading which exceeds all precedent.

He speaks no English, knows no foreign language, but conducts his business on Western lines, which he has learned entirely through interpreters. His mission in life is to add to the prestige of Japan and to make the youth of the Empire magazine-conscious.

Thinking Masses

Scoffing at the notion that the masses do not think, he says: "The masses do think, because they have suffered. No one begins to think until he begins to suffer."

Poor as a church mouse from birth in 1878 in Gumma Prefecture, Central Japan, Seiji Noma started thinking early. Nobody had time to do it for him. His people were 'samurai' (aristocrats) but hard times, with the crash of feudalism, soon bent their backs, the never their heads.

A talented, happy-go-lucky boy, young Noma paid very little attention to the seriousness of life until he was thirty. An ardent disciple of Socrates, he loved to loiter on corners unleashing his tongue for any one who would lend an ear.

At fifteen he was graduated from public school and tried to enter a military preparatory school in Tokyo, but failed. Returning home, he got a job as an assistant in a primary school and later managed to enter the Institute for Training Middle School Teachers. His income seldom exceeded dol 5 a month.

The Training School charged no fee, but required students to teach at public schools for a specified term in return for its munificence. Ten years later, he went back to Tokyo and was appointed instructor of Japanese and Chinese classics in the Luchu Islands, near Formosa. Education was no effort to him, nor did it handicap his hedonistic existence.

Self-Made

A self-made man despite a noble lineage, Noma never forgets a kindness, nor an injustice. His favourite quotations are his own: "It is better to be an immature, inexperienced dilettante with energy, faith and hope, than a corrupt expert, cynical and disillusioned." And: "Nothing makes a man so moral as the necessity of enforcing obedience upon those under his authority."

While teaching in the Luchu Islands, Noma fell in love with a school-teacher from Shikoku, and this sudden desire for a wife whose beauty could match his wits was the turning point in his career. He bade farewell to the whispering winds and moonlit gardens of his island paradise and turned his thoughts to more serious matters. A marriage was soon arranged with the lady of his choice, and the young couple returned to Tokyo, where Noma became secretary in this Imperial University, and she continued her teaching.

Suave wielder of the velvet-cased iron fist, Noma fought his

way through poverty to colossal wealth. One evening, as he sat smoking, Noma heard a story about an American publisher producing a million copies of a single magazine. "We can do that in Japan!" he exclaimed. "I know nothing about the publishing business, but I will learn: I will do it!" And he did.

"Last Mile"

Pounding the pavements for weeks, trying to find a publisher who would listen to his hare-brained idea, in desperation he took his blistered feet into a public telephone-booth, pawed fever-



Mr. B. N. DATAR, M.Sc., who has left for London for higher studies in Science.

ishly through the directory and, at random, selected a publishing house. Finding the address in the Ginza, Japan's Broadway, he girded himself for the "last mile."

Rattling off his speech by rote, but trying to imbue it with an enthusiasm his body and brain lacked, he reeled from fatigue and shock when the publisher agreed to produce his magazine. It was a success almost from the start, and Noma soon owned the business himself.

To advertise one issue of one magazine, he will spend dol 500-000. He never goes to his ultra-modern office to attend to business. He works at home, usually at night. His day-time avocation is fencing.

To-day, white-whiskered, fifty-eight-year-old Seiji Noma is President of the Dai Nippon Yubenka Kodanshu, largest magazine publishing house in Asia; he is the proprietor and president of 'Hochi' third largest daily newspaper in Tokyo, and produces nine monthly magazine.

Among these, three are outstanding: 'Kodan Kurabu,' a collection of famous story-tellers' tales; 'Fujin Kurabu,' devoted to women's interests, which has the largest circulation of any woman's publication in Japan; 'King,' which emphasizes his Western inclinations, and has a circulation of 1,500,000 copies.

Noma's magazines are all of about the size and thickness of 'The World Almanac.' The total number of copies issuing annually from his publishing house, one of the finest steel and concrete structures in Tokyo, reaches 10,000,000.

Cultural Classics

Seiji Noma is one of the three highest taxpayers in Tokyo. When asked to give the formula

THE LATE

MR. K. B. RELE

Kshatriya Community Suffers Great Loss

We regret to announce the death of Mr. K. B. Rele on Tuesday the 6th October at his residence "Bhaskerjee House" 2nd Carpenter Street, Bombay, after two days' illness at the age of 74.

The late Mr. Rele was a philanthropic social worker and a well-known writer. He created an educational fund of his own and donated Rs. 21,000. Besides this he helped many other institutions with his munificent donations.

He was the President of the Kshatriya community and during his presidentship, laid the foundations of many institutions.

By Mr. Rele's death, the Kshatriya community has lost a philanthropist and a social workers.

FLY-WEIGHT BOXING TITLE BOUT

Lynch Knocks Out Palmer In Eighth Rounds

In a fifteen-round boxing contest for the fly-weight championship of the world at the Clyde Football Ground, Shawfield, Glasgow, Benny Lynch, of Glasgow, the holder of the title, knocked out Pat Palmer of Battersea, in the eighth round.

360-YARD HOLE IN ONE

A 15-year-old boy, R. J. Doak, son of the professional at the Bradenton Country Club, Florida, has holed out in one at the first hole—360 yards—on the Pocono club's course, Pennsylvania. It was not the wild fluke of a bad golfer for Doak has already won the Florida amateur title.

The longest hole ever done in one stroke was the second—374 yards—by F. Mellus at the Los Angeles Country Club, California, in 1932. The record for the British Isles is held by G. Kirby, who in 1928 holed out at the ninth—340 yards—at Stoneham, Southampton.

NOT GOING AS DICTATOR

Capt. Rupert Howard, England's "Ambassador of Cricket" and Secretary of the Lancashire County Cricket Club, who is accompanying the M.C.C. team to Australia, as Manager, in an interview recently with the "Daily Mail" representative said:—

"I have got faith in the select team. I shall not dictate as to the number of hours' sleep the men must have or what social pleasures they must forgo."

ARCHERY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Seventy-four archers, a record number, are taking part in the Northern Counties Archery Society's championship meeting, which opened at Scarborough recently. Twenty-three are men and 51 women, and they include Mr. J. Davey, of the North Lincolnshire Bowmen, who is holder of both the Northern and the national titles, and Mrs. E. M. Apletre, of Machynlleth, Wales, holder of the Northern women's title.

for his success, Noma modestly murmurs, "I am deeply indebted to relatives and friends, and I am entirely indebted to the Chinese and Nippon classics for my culture."—"Literary Digest."

"Moscow Trial Cannot Fail To Carry Conviction"

No Justification For Assumption That Whole Procedure From Start To Finish Was A Gigantic Frame-Up, Says Sir Bernard Pares

The Soviet Government has been well advised to issue so promptly the full verbatim report in English of the recent Moscow trial. Fragmentary reports have already led to criticism here, and this cannot be thought surprising in view of some of the antecedents of Soviet justice in the past. Criticism has naturally been directed against the confessions produced in court. All that can be said about that is that inferences cannot be drawn

before the public; there are the Zinovievite leaders, of whom the same must be said; there are men of action, disparate Party men of a somewhat lower grade; and lastly there are a number of equivocal adventurers, such as were always to be found on the fringes of any phase of Russian politics. The first two sections collaborated, but were distinct, and this is reflected fully in the report. Those code taken from a few pages of

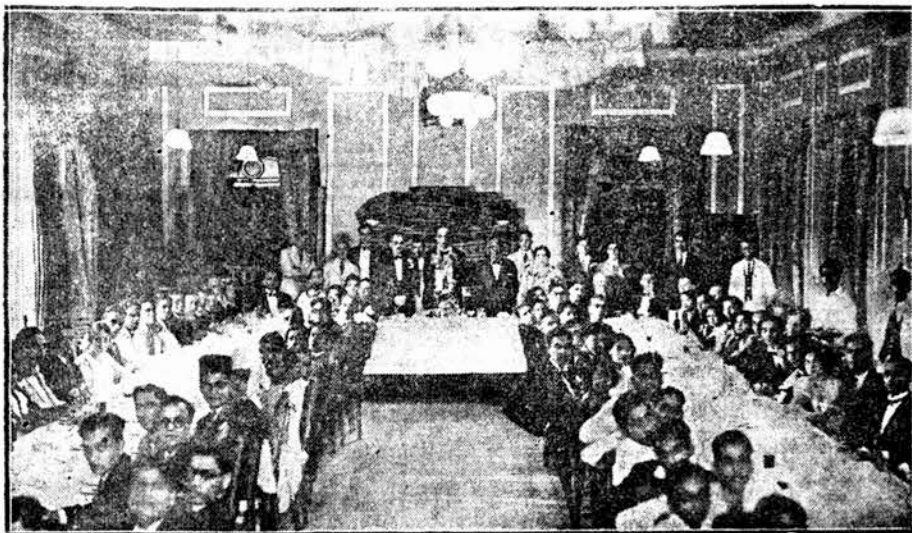
the Arabian Nights, which Holtzman delivers to Trotsky's son; he later sees Trotsky himself in Copenhagen and takes a verbal message to Smirnov. Meanwhile the group of Zinoviev and Kameney hold a meeting in their villa at Ilyinskoe, at which it is decided to hurry up action. Bakayev is instructed to organise an attempt on Stalin, and Karev

Zinoviev and Kameney are sent to prison. This was the first imprisonment of leading colleagues of the past, and was probably meant to prevent further conspiracy.

In March Olberg revisits Russia with instructions to kill Stalin on May 1st, 1936. On the same date Trotsky's agent, Lurye, fails to kill Stalin's new representative in Leningrad, Zhdanov, not being able to get near enough to him in the procession. Olberg is now arrested and the other agents receive an impatient reprimand from Trotsky. Zinoviev and Kameney are still in prison, and are re-examined to prove their active participation in the murder of Kirov, which is fully admitted by them.

There was nothing unintelligible in the alleged conduct of Zinoviev. The man was the worst type of coward and bully, and must have at least two thousand judicial murders to his account in the long period when he ruled Leningrad for the Communist Party. Before the Revolution he was associated with the seamiest acts of conspiracy. As is already known, he and Kameney, who acted together throughout, had developed a kind of technique of abject repentance, described in words attributed to him as "crawling back on his belly into the Party" while continuing further conspirative action. They had delegated the continuation of this work to others before they were imprisoned. Trotsky is a different proposition. He was unscrupulous but fearless, and he, too, had long record of conspiracy. His complicity with German police agents, of which the fullest evidence is given by his agents in court, is not so improbable as it might appear. Lenin certainly had the support of the German Government during the War, to which charge he always had a perfectly clear answer: that there was no inconsistency in using one capitalist government to defeat another. But here Trotsky's case is, of course, different, for Hitler represents not merely a national government, but a world crusade against Communism, and the charge against Trotsky is one of direct terrorism against former colleagues.

Unless that all has been recorded to be dismissed as a myth, which I myself do not believe, it will be obvious that this was terrorism directed against the heads of the Soviet State and as such could only be punished with death. It is significant that this time the blow has fallen precisely on those who have been most insistent on the continuance of world revolution. It is an interesting comment on Hitler denunciations of Jewish Bolshevism up to date that of the sixteen convicted nine were apparently Jews. It is also the first instance in which former close colleagues in the Communist Party have been actually executed.



Third annual social gathering of the Nair Hospital Dental College Students' Association on the 10th inst. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presided over the function.

without much further evidence, says Sir Bernard Pares, writing in "The Spectator".

As to the trial generally, I was in Moscow while it was in progress and followed the daily reports in the Press. Since then I have made a careful study of the verbatim report. Having done that I must give it as my considered judgment that if the report had been issued in a country X, without any of the antecedents I have referred to, the trial would be regarded as one which could not fail to carry conviction. The examination of the sixteen accused by the State Prosecutor is a close work of dispassionate reasoning, in which, in spite of some denials and more evasions, the guilt of the accused is completely brought home. The act of indictment, which is very full and covers thirty pages, frequently cites the admissions of the accused in the preliminary examination, but does not in itself present any difference from what procedure might have been elsewhere. It is only in the final speech of the State Prosecutor that he rises to heights of passion, and even here, in view of the admissions made by the accused, he hardly says more than might have been expected from many prosecuting barristers in this country. In the light of this record the only possible repudiation of the results of the investigation would have to be based on an assumption that the whole procedure was from start to finish a gigantic "frame-up". For this the record itself presents no kind of justification. But apart from that the whole story is so well documented so complex and so circumstantial that it is impossible for me to think it baseless.

The sixteen accused are men of the most various antecedents. They fall into four distinct classes. There are the Trotskyite leaders men whose records have long been

in the third section, the men of action, relate all that they did with remarkable plainness. The fourth section are entirely cynical. The result is a picture shaded in all sorts of ways, in which all the different disagreements and contentions of some of the accused only tend to give reality to the whole.

Story Of The Plot

Here is the story. Every question is referred for confirmation to all concerned, and though details and dates are sometimes challenged, there is no substantial disagreement.

After the deportation of Trotsky, in 1928, Kameney and Zinoviev fear the same fate, and provide for funds for work abroad. Smirnov, the recognised representative of Trotsky in Russia, has already relations with Georgian terrorists and with the similar group of Stuckgold. In 1930 Trotsky and his son, Sedov, begin instructing the adventurer Olberg for conspirative work. In 1931 Smirnov meets Sedov in Berlin receives instructions to pass over to terrorism, and on his return reports these instructions to his group. Smirnov throughout admits this, but maintains that he did not agree with the instructions. His colleagues, however insist that he took an active part in carrying them out. Olberg now goes to Russia with instructions from Trotsky, and the Trotskyite group there recruit agents for terrorism.

The group of Trotsky and that of Zinoviev and Kameney in the summer of 1932 enter into close co-operation. An April an equivocal agent N. Lurye, is sent by Trotsky to work with German Trotskyites in Russia. One Holtzman is also described by Trotsky and Smirnov sends him back with a pass word and a

one against Stalin's right-hand man in Leningrad, Kirov. In the autumn, one Gaven, arrives with further and more precise instructions to Smirnov from Trotsky.

Kameney and Zinoviev have now been expelled from the Party, and are in exile, and the initiative returns to the Trotskyites. Trotsky, in November, 1932, dispatches two new agents, Fritz and Berman-Yurin, with instructions from an attempt on Stalin, which they are to make without concert with others. In January, 1933, Smirnov is arrested, but retains connections with the outside world; Dreitzer is instructed to hurry on. Meanwhile the agents of Trotsky have failed in attempts on the lives of Stalin, Voroshilov, Kaganovich, Ordzhonikidze.

Secret Messages From Trotsky

In May, 1934, Dreitzer (a Trotskyite agent) receives from Trotsky a letter in invisible ink with three precise instructions. Meanwhile Zinoviev instructs Bakayev to organise the murder of Kirov. In the summer a meeting is held between the principals of both groups who are still at liberty, and in August Zinoviev meets Trotsky's agent, Lurye. In September, Fritz, armed with a revolver, fails to kill Stalin at the Congress of the Komintern. Both Kameney and Bakayev visit Leningrad to organise the murder of Kirov, and the latter meets the actual assassin, Nikolayev. On December 1st Kirov is murdered and Zinoviev sends to Pravda a fulsome obituary, which is produced in court together with Zinoviev's subsequent admissions. Zinoviev and his chief colleagues are tried for complicity on January 14th-16th, 1935. They admit moral responsibility, denying actual participation in the crime.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles no matter how long and what causes cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. KENNEDY WHITE, Panbhopa, Bengal, F.

Alembic HEMO DRAKSO MALT

for
Health



Increases
**Blood
Strength
& Vigour**

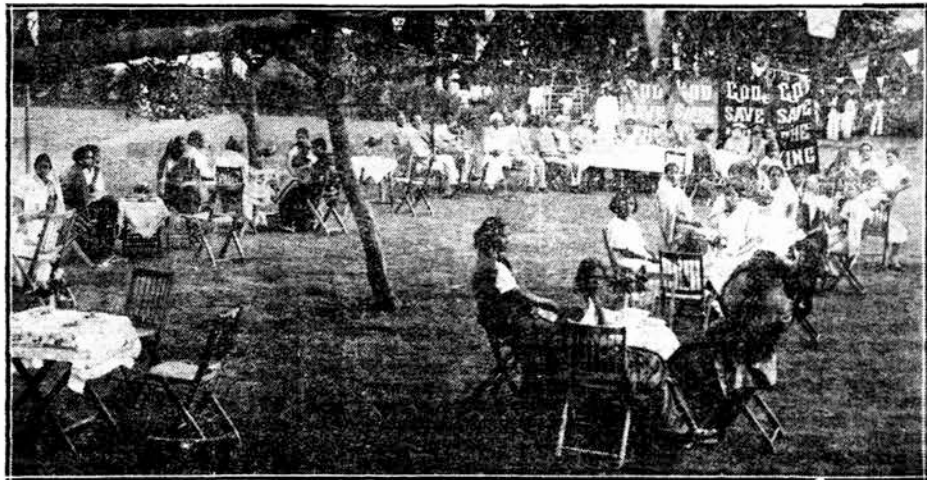
**ALEMBIC CHEMICAL
WORKS CO. LTD.**
BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS

Startling Predictions In Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points, etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation. The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his 'Horoscopes' on Business, Speculation, Finances, Love-affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes, Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness etc., have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKAY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight.

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like, enclose 4 annas stamps to help cover postage and misc. costs. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultation by mail only. Ad'ress: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312.W), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.



Farewell Tea Party arranged by members of the Ladies' Club, Sholapur, in honour of Mrs. Millard, their president, and Mr. Millard, the Collector, on the eve of their departure from Sholapur on transfer.

DEVELOPMENT OF SENSES IN NEW-BORN BABY

The special senses, sight, hearing, touch, taste, and speech develop in the same manner as the body structure. A new-born baby avoids the light, and during the first few weeks strong light is unpleasant. By the sixth or seventh day the eyes may follow a light and he may even turn his head to do so, says Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in the "Montreal Gazette."

The muscles that control the eyes are not well developed at birth. For the first few weeks it is necessary to keep the baby's room darkened and the eyes protected from strong light.

At the age of six months, the infant is usually able to recognize objects. Babies are deaf at birth and may remain so for several days. This is probably due to absence of air in the middle ear and swelling of the mucous membrane of the nose. This may be due to prolonged labour or some temporary cause for congestion.

As breathing develops, the swelling disappears, air enters the middle ear, and hearing some times becomes very acute. The child will start at the slamming of a door or even slight noises may waken him from a sound sleep. For this reason it is wise to accustom the baby to sounds from the beginning, so that noise is not strange to him.

Sounds very soon become familiar to him and he is not startled when they occur. Do not creep around and whisper but walk and talk as usual. By the end of the second month the baby will turn his head in the direction of a sound and recognize voices. Very loud noises should always be avoided as the ears are very sensitive and the child may receive a severe shock from fright.

The sense of touch is present at birth, but not well developed except in the tongue and lips. The skin is not very sensitive and any minor operative procedure may be undertaken during the first ten days without an anaesthetic.

The forehead and external ear are more sensitive than other portions of the surface. Perhaps that is the reason that children protest so vigorously against having their ears washed.

The sense of taste is very acute at birth. According to the experiments of Kussmaul, the ability to distinguish sweet, sour, and bitter exist at birth. Sweets cause exciting sucking movements, and bitter causes grimaces.

A young infant discovers very slight changes in the taste of his food and will refuse to take his bottle. The sense of smell does not seem to be well developed for some time.



Acharya P. C. Ray, who has made an endowment of 11 lakhs for the advancement of Scientific research in Bengal, the sum being the entire profits accrued from his share in the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

HYPNOTIC AID TO CHILDBIRTH

In Columbia, Ohio, last month Mrs. Leonard Loomis, 21, was about to have a baby. Her obstetrician, Dr. Abe Herbert Kanter, took Mrs. Loomis's left hand, held it palm down over her head while he softly intoned: "You are going to sleep now. You are so tired, so very, very tired. Just relax. Your arms and legs are relaxing. They are so heavy. Just relax, relax. You are so sleepy, so sleepy, so very, very sleepy. . . . When I count three you will be asleep. . . . One, two, three."

Six and a half hours later when Mrs. Loomis awoke from her hypnotic sleep, a strapping 10 1/2 lb. girl was whimpering beside her.

The baby had been born after only 15 minutes of final exertion by Mrs. Loomis.

The other week, reports 'Time', news of this unusual, but by no means rare, use of hypnotism as an aid in child-birth reached the world at large, brought Dr. Kanter (32) more public attention than a decade of orthodox obstetrics could have earned him.

Dr. Kanter said: "I have been hypnotising people for about six months."—'News Chronicle'.

BEAUTY AID TO HEALTH

Beauty—"When you get a woman to look into a mirror and see that her face is prettier, she's feeling better and takes a new interest in life."

That's how Dr. Robert Smith, Superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, explains the new beauty treatment used for women patients. In a room lined with mirrors, expert "beauticians" use the newest beautifying devices. The treatment has worked so well, reports the 'American Journal of Public Health', that a special building has been erected for it. The place is always crowded with 'customers', who make their own appointments, and can get anything from a manicure to a 'top-to-toe' treatment that requires two hours.—'Literary Digest'.

WORLD'S ATHLETICS RECORD BY FIRM

G. Hoeckert, the 25-year-old Finnish runner who won the 5000 metres at the Olympic Games in Berlin, broke the world record for

3,000 metres at a meeting in Stockholm recently. His time was 8min. 14 8/10sec.; the previous best was 8min. 18 4/10sec. by H. Nielsen, a Danish athlete.

LUNACY CURED BY REMOVAL OF "WISDOM TEETH"

The British Lunacy Board of Control reports that several cases of insanity have been cured by sending patients to the institution dentist and having their wisdom teeth extracted, says "People."

In a number of other cases removal of the tonsils has similarly brought about a cure.

It is believed that these two discoveries have opened up a way to the successful treatment and cure of many hundreds of people at present suffering from some form of mental disorder.

Experiments are being continued by specialists at Birmingham University and at certain of the big mental institutions in the country. But the cures already obtained have been so definite and lasting that the experts are no longer merely exploring.

They have obtained definite results, and the future tests are in the direction of seeing how many classes of case can be cured by these methods.

Cures already effected include men, women and girls of varying ages suffering from various forms of mental disorder.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 51)

Japan seized in 1914 and now holds under mandate. A secret agreement between the two countries concerning the Islands has been hinted at, but denied.

An American who recently visited one of the Islands asked a native: "Would you prefer to have the Germans back?"

"No," replied the native. "We prefer the Japanese."

"Why?"

"Because they belong in the Orient. They understand us better."

Another said, "The Germans told us 'Do this or go to gaol?' The Japanese say, 'Are we asking anything unreasonable of you?'"

Preparing For The Next Olympiad

On Monday, October 19, Count Soyeshima is giving a dinner to meet Count Baillet-Latour, the president of the International Olympic Committee. The invita-

tion bears the five Olympic rings at its head, and the guests will include Lord Aberdare and other British members of the International Olympic Committee. The purpose of the dinner is to start four years ahead—preparing the ground for the XIIth Olympiad to be held in Tokio in 1940. Indeed, it is only on a separate and smaller card that the dinner's subsidiary purpose is revealed. This card reads: To meet also The Japanese Ambassador Dinner Jacket.

Count Soyeshima is one of Japan's most distinguished figures. He is described as "the Lord Derby of Japan." He is sixty cultivated, a personal friend of the Emperor, persons gratissima at the Japanese Court and the British Embassy at Tokio, a Liberal member of the House of Peers. He speaks beautiful English which he learnt at Cambridge, of which university he is a graduate. Count Soyeshima is one of the leading members of the Oxford and Cambridge Club in Tokio. Last Christmas, when

the club held its dinner Mr. Matsudaira, recently returned from the London Embassy, was in the chair. Mr. William Teeling (Magdalen Oxford) replied to the toast of "Oxford." Count Soyeshima to the toast of "Cambridge."

Uncensored News For Nazis

Prague newspaper-sellers made a small fortune last week when 8,000 Germans arrived in the city to see a Czech-German football match.

First thought of most of them was to go to the news-stands to buy one or other of the Socialist and Communist newspapers published by German refugees in the Czech capital. For many of the visitors it was their first taste of uncensored news since Hitler took power. The news-agents were soon sold out of the refugee organs, which had brought out special anti-Nazi editions, and had to race to the offices for more supplies.

"High Class Cats"

High-class cats demand high-class names and the list of prize-winners at the Siamese Cat Show is an interesting study in terminology. It includes.—

Oriental Minoo Pinkie Purr.
Holway Nephalya.
Northwoods Bleu Bois.
Ch. Vivenhoe Sarena.
Sayo of Bedale.
Prestwick Paha.
Prestwick Puji.

Do these aristocratic animals answer to the proletarian name of "Puss"?

* * * *

Password

"I'll be perfectly franc with you..." as the banker said when emphasising his sterling qualities.

Can You Solve These?

Freak Tests For Bombay Under-Grads

(BY NON-PLUSED, B.A.)

Here is the latest sensation from the Elphinstone College—an English Composition Test paper set to the Inter-Arts Class on Saturday, 26th September. If read as a hors d'oeuvre column it is refreshing in its absurdity. But the business of the students is not only to read it but to answer it. The students were in a dilemma: should they admire the perverted imagination of the paper-setter or pity their own ignorance.

In fact such heights are seldom attained, though fervently aspired for. The Monkey-Problem (Q. 2.) is indeed picturesque. The Brazil, Mackintosh and Khartoum limericks (Q3, Q6, Q7) are incorrigibly defying. We ask and ask ourselves the sense or nonsense that must be somewhere deep down in them, but alas! like Shakespeare they abide all our questions. "The pairs and snares"—the phrase is from Fowler's Modern English Usage—in Q.5 with their uniform of alliteration form a formidable phalanx. The abra-cadabra in Q.8 is no doubt repulsively bizarre. Q.9 has two merits: it is not only the most ingenious of all the questions, but also the most intelligible.

The Test-Paper may be set to all of us who are complacent in their knowledge of the English language, with its caprices, vagaries, etc. The result will no doubt be a little disconcerting.

THE MONKEY PROBLEM AND THE LIMERICKS

(Saturday, 26th September, 1938)

1. A man looked at a photograph and said "Brother and sister had I none; but that man's father was my father's son." Whose was the photograph?

2. A man came up to a tree to the trunk of which one monkey was clinging. When it saw him, the monkey hid behind the tree-trunk. He walked to the other side of the tree to look at it, but the monkey kept on moving in

the same direction, and he kept on following. But the monkey was always on the other side of the tree-trunk, so, after he had been walking in circles for half an hour, he gave up in despair. (a) Did the man go round the monkey, or vice-versa? (b) Did the man go round the tree, or the monkey? (c) Did the monkey go round tree or man?

3. I asked no other thing; No other was denied. I offered being for it; The mighty merchant smiled—Brazil! He twirled a button Without a glance my way—

"But, Madam, is there nothing else,

That we can show to-day?"

(a) What was asked for?

(b) Was it denied?

(c) Who was the mighty merchant?

(d) Why Brazil?

(f) Who asked?

4. A man, wearing very bright-coloured clothes, was walking down the street when he met a friend who said to him, "Hallo, I heard you coming along." What is the point of this?

5. What do the following words mean?—oval, ovine, oblate, ovoid, oblong, over, overt, oven, oblation.

6. There was an old man of Khartoum, Who kept two black sheep in his room, "They remind me," he said, "Or two friends who are dead" But he never would tell us of whom,

(a) Why Khartoum? (b) Why black? (c) Why would he not tell? (d) Did he give his real reason? If not, what was the real reason? (e) What is the name of the verse-form of this little poem?

7. John had Great big Water Boots on; John had a Great big water-proof Hat; John had a Great big Water-proof Mackintosh;

"And that," said John "Is that."

(a) How old was John?

(b) Why did he say "that is that?"

(c) What is a mackintosh?

(d) When did he say "that is that?"

8. Saibil eersago fortibus es inaro notice notis for titrux thaluk lyca lotto dux.

Try to make sense of this.

9. What English word contains three successive pairs of letters, like, e.g., aabccc?

10. If there were ten applicants for an appointment which you were to make, and all that you knew or could find out about each one of them was the order of merit in which he would put the ten applicants—remember, this is all you know about them—how would you decide which of them was likely to be the best man?

N.B.—Any student who can name correctly the author of any one of the pieces of verse quoted, will get full marks.

PLAN YOUR FUTURE NOW!



PROF. SEKHAR.
Great Mesmerist

To succeed in speculation, to profit in investments, to win in races, to improve financial health, Profession, Love and Luck, to check failures and save losses, send your Date of Birth for Monthly and Weekly directions from NOW on till the close of 1937. Complete Satisfaction or full money refunded.

Price Rs. 3 by M. O. or V. P.
PROF. SEKHAR,
THE GREAT MESMERIST:
ELLORE.

OF COURSE

THERE IS NOTHING TO BEAT THIS

Goldens Navy Cut

(Magnums) CIGARETTES

NOR EVER BEFORE

Such SUPER MOST quality has been

OFFERED AT A

Price SO CHEAP AS

TWO CIGARETTES FOR ONE PICE



THE Ideal Cigarettes Cool and Lasting with exactly the right flavour for every smoker

THE GOLDEN TOBACCO CO.,

VILAPARLE

THE JAIL BIRD

(Continued from page 20)

Iyengar, "I can't answer that. I am not a manufacturer."

There was a brief silence. Dr. Iyengar was requested by the Chairman to retire into an adjoining room, to enable the Directors to discuss the matter between themselves.

It was nearly an hour before Dr. Iyengar was summoned in again. Dr. Iyengar was asked to produce his Agreement and it was passed on among the Directors. The Chairman's manner indicated that the wording of such a document could be of no importance to the Board. Dr. Iyengar, however, showing no sign either of conceding the conditions, or resenting the manner in which it had been received, demanded the signature of the Chairman. The Chairman gave it an indifferent glance, and scrawled an illegible line beneath it. "I shall call in again at 5 p.m. to-day," said Dr. Iyengar, after carefully placing the signed document in his inside pocket. "I hope you would fix up the place for the demonstration." After getting an affirmative answer from the Chairman Dr. Iyengar departed.

* * * * *

It was quarter past two the next day when a key turned in the door of one of His Majesty's prison cells. Ramaswami, with iron snapped about his wrists, was seen sitting on a wooden stool. He did not trouble to rise until he saw Sheila accompanied by an Inspector from the headquarters, and as he sprang awkwardly to his feet, he went alternatively red and white.

"You're probably surprised to see me, Mr. Ramaswami," said Sheila, the moment the door closed behind the jail official who let them in. "It was in desperation that I went to the Chief Superintendent. Roberts to endeavour to secure your address—there is no one else in the world who knows so much of the people who control the P.S.S.T. Syndicate....."

"What do you mean?" demanded Ramaswami.

"Wait," she went on rapidly. "I haven't told you the whole thing yet. Father, who went to meet

the P.S.S.T. Syndicate people late last evening hasn't returned."

"Why did he go," demanded Ramaswami.

"To demonstrate his formula. It was all settled you know, and they had actually signed a contract for eighty thousand yesterday providing the demonstration proved what my father claimed it to be. I rang up the Syndicate this morning, but they say they haven't seen him at all. There's something wrong—I do not know what to do. For this first time I begin to fear for father. I have nobody to whom I can appeal for advice....."

She checked herself quickly, being in a sudden terror, lest the convict with his steel clamped wrists should discover how big a place he held in her thoughts.

"Take these handcuffs off, officer," he said suddenly, and Sheila looked at him bewildered! The officer who accompanied Sheila, without the slightest hesitation, as if obeying the orders of a superior, took out a key and released Ramaswami of the handcuffs. The Jail Superintendent, who met them at the door, however, couldn't understand! He stared greatly astonished.

"You, scoundrel....." began the jail official, but the Inspector from the headquarters interrupted him and passed on to him an official looking envelope and walked out accompanied by Sheila and Ramaswami. The Superintendent turned a wry face as he perused the contents of the official document!

* * * * *

Three days later, Dr. Neelan left the office of the P.S.S.T. Syndicate in excellent humour, but quite unconscious of the fact that he was being followed by an elegant figure in another cab. He got down at Hotel Royal, and as he entered it he saw his colleague Mr. Veera Pandyan, the Chairman of the P.S.S.T. Syndicate awaiting his arrival impatiently. The elegant figure who followed the doctor entered the Hotel only a minute after his quarry and secured a table next to theirs, so close indeed that, even if he had so wished, he

could hardly have avoided hearing most of their conversation.

"Tell me, why you are so late," demanded Pandyan.

"You don't realise what I was in," began the doctor. "Apparently one of the sleuths followed me all about morning."

"But, Murthy....." interrupted the Chairman, forgetting for the moment that he was divulging the original name of his colleague, and that too with in the ear-shot of the elegant figure.

"But 'Murthy' ignored the interruption. "I gave him the slip, however, as I came out of the office," continued 'Murthy'. "I wonder how police came to take an interest in us."

There was a brief silence. "That puts the lid on it," remarked Pandyan. "The question is what to do next? The situation is now complicated by the fact that we are under the surveillance of the police."

"Murthy" leant forward and spoke in a whisper. And to increase the annoyance of the eavesdropper, the waiter simultaneously appeared to take his orders. He failed entirely to follow the conversation. However, luck was with him again. The conversation became audible. It struck two and Pandyan called for the bill, paid it and walked towards the door. As they were nearing the door, Pandyan extracting a cigarette, almost bumped into a man.

"I beg your—hullo! It's Ramaswami," exclaimed Pandyan in his most lugubrious tones, and proffered his hand.

For all his geniality, Ramaswami thought he detected an underlying uneasiness.

"Just peeped in to see a friend," answered Ramaswami, ignoring the proffered hand. There was something in Ramaswami's face which seemed to repel the friendly overture.

"I heard that you were 'taken in' again!" remarked Pandyan.

"Yes, that's true, but they couldn't put anything on to me."

As they were talking, the elegant figure, who lunched next to Pandyan, came along brushing past Ramaswami, thrust a small piece of paper almost unnoticed by anybody and slipped away.

"We do not wish to detain you any longer," said Pandyan. "Your friend may be waiting for you anxiously."

The moment he got rid of Pandyan and the doctor, Ramaswami entered an adjacent room, opened the note and read the following message:

"SEARCH 85 BAKER LANE TO-NIGHT"

* * * * *

The church clock struck nine and Ramaswami drove excited at the prospect of being the first to investigate the rendezvous mentioned in the note, and hoping for a discovery. He was on the trial of a most intriguing mystery and he was resolved at all costs to go through with it. He smiled with satisfaction as he thought of possible information which were opening out before him. After a ten minutes' drive, he pulled up at a gate, on the upper bar of which was written "No. 85". To the right hand was a wicket gate, but both it and the larger one were closed. After a moment's hesitation, Ramaswami opened the wicket gate and entered. The drive was short, not more than forty yards long, and the complete outline of the house was splendidly revealed. To be so near the centre of the great city, it was extraordinarily secluded,

the trees and wall, together with clumps of evergreen shrubs, cutting off all view of the road and the neighbouring houses. The front of the house was in complete darkness and instinctively treading stealthily, he moved round to the side. Here also there was no light, and he pushed slowly on until he had completed the circuit and once more reached the front door. The house appeared to be empty. He took out a bunch of skeleton keys, and then with a bit of wire, he operated on the lock. For several minutes he worked, but at last with a snap the bolt shot back, and, turning the handle, he cautiously entered the house and closed the door behind him. In the drawing room he witnessed a scene almost of confusion. Drawers and boxes lay open, their contents tumbled and tossed, while the floor was littered with papers torn to pieces. He stood for a moment in the disordered drawing-room, and slowly as he surveyed the room he noticed a typewriter on a table. By its side was an open Chambers' Dictionary (2th Centurv). A piece of paper was inserted in the typewriter and the following figures were typed on it:

833-2-15/15
1,020-1-3
1,133-1-5
386-1-10

It was clear to Ramaswami that the figures were meant to convey a message, as no sensible man could have put in '15/15' in the ples column. It was also obvious to him that the receiver of it was assumed to be aware of its source and the thing to which it referred. What was that thing? Again his attention came to rest on the Chambers' Dictionary. The page at which it was open bore the number 386, and Ramaswami was a little surprised. Was it mere coincidence that the page at which the Dictionary was open and the first figure in the last line were identical. His brain began to work at an abnormal speed. Suddenly an idea struck him and he wanted to see how far he was correct. The last line which read as "386-1-10" looked to him as "Page 386—Column 1—Word 10" and he was correct in his imagination. The word the whole line meant to convey was "girl". He began to work the other lines, and with a little difficulty in deciphering the first line, he got the following message:

"SAILING TO-NIGHT WITH GIRL"

* * * * *

The next moment he dashed off to the nearest Shipping office!

It was an impressive experience to see "Marcelona" coming in, and eager people watched the berthing of the monster vessel. She crept up to her place and manoeuvred into position. Then from her gangways began to stream the travellers who, for the better part of a week, had journeyed aboard her. Some were hurrying, already intent on business or anxious to catch trains, others leisurely awaiting taxis and motor-cars, some smiling greeting friends or waving farewells to voyage acquaintances, all drifting gradually away. Ramaswami did not hurry to land. As he slowly moved towards the quay, he caught the eyes of an old man. The old man made a warning signal, then moved a little further away. Ramaswami's back was towards him as he crossed the gangways.

(Continued on page 57)

DOCTOR USES SUCCESSFULLY

AURANGABAD CITY.

"Last time I had ordered one dozen bottles of your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets which I used successfully in my practice."

Dr. (Miss).....
M.B.B.S.

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

These TABLETS are more certain in their effect than quinine, and with none of its harmful effects. Can be taken without danger by women at all times. Entirely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature. Available at all leading Chemists. Price Rs. 1-0-0 per bottle of 100 tablets. V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

Manufactured by: A. AMIN & Co.

114, FRERE ROAD, CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY 9.

Phone 20711 & 44529.

"ANTIQUININ". Grams.

AMIN'S ANTI-GONO SPECIFIC

an unrivalled and most efficacious remedy for Gonorrhoea.

Price Rs. 4-2-0. V. P. Charges EXTRA.

In The World Of Bridge

THE SINGLETON KING

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

"The singleton King always wins" is a saying that has been repeated by hundreds of disconsolate finessers. But in an expert game the holder of the King is often the "disconsolate" one. It cannot be denied that when the odds favor the finesse, the expert loses to a singleton King just as any dub does. But sometimes the expert can ferret out the singleton as though he could see through the backs of the cards.

In to-day's hand note how easy it was for South to avoid the losing trump finesse.

East dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

♠ Q2
♥ A Q J
♦ 6 5 3
♣ A K Q J 4

North
♠ A 9
♥ K
♦ A K J 10 9 8
♣ 10 8 7 2

South
♠ K 10 7 3
♥ 10 9 8 6 4 2
♦ Q 2
♣ 3

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♦	Pass	Pass	2♠
2♦	2♥	Pass	3♥
Pass	4♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West opened the seven of diamonds, East winning with the King. East cashed the Ace of diamonds and then cashed the Ace of spades. He could tell that it would do no good to lead a third round of diamonds since South had to have at least the ten of hearts for his bid. But not only was it true that a third diamond lead could do no good to his side—it could do a great deal of harm. For if South ruffed with the ten and West could not overruff, the location of the King of hearts would be revealed and South would not take a trump finesse. East, therefore, led the nine of spades at trick four.

But South had been nothing the fall of the cards as acutely as anyone and had come to the

same conclusion as East. West obviously had no more diamonds and East's failure to lead a third round proved that West could not over-ruff him and also that East knew this fact. East, therefore, must have started with the King of hearts and South's only hope was to drop it under the Ace.

The second spade lead was therefore won in the dummy and the Ace of trumps was laid down. East's face fell together with his King of hearts.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 81

♠ A 2
♥ Q 3 2
♦ —
♣ A 7 6

North
♠ K 5
♥ 7
♦ Q 10 9
♣ 5 3

South
♠ 10 8
♥ A
♦ A
♣ 4 2

♠ 9 7
♥ A J
♦ K J 3
♣ K

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win seven tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 80

♠ Q 3
♥ 9
♦ —
♣ A 9 8

North
♠ 6 4
♥ 5
♦ A
♣ J 10

South
♠ 10
♥ K Q 10
♦ Q
♣ K

♠ J 8
♥ A J
♦ K
♣ Q

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks. South leads the Ace of hearts and ruffs the Jack with the Queen of spades. East undertrumps in order to postpone a discard, but when South takes two rounds of trumps East is compelled to choose between unguarding the club or discarding the Ace of diamonds.

THE JAIL BIRD

(Continued from page 56)

and he smiled to himself, as the old man hurried to him.
"Quick, sir, there's need."
"What's the idea?"

"Don't ask questions, sir, for I cannot answer them now," replied the old man quietly. Ramaswami did not look round, but as he moved towards the taxi, he was aware that two deep-set eyes were watching him keenly. He got into the taxi and drove off to his temporary residence in a hotel. The whole of that day Ramaswami was very busy seeing different people, and it was past nine when he returned to the hotel. After a hasty meal he was seen telephoning for nearly quarter of an hour, and then he drove off from the hotel. His plans were well cut for the night. An hour after he started out, Ramaswami, pulled up at a place where the 40th milestone stood. He took out a map and sought the exact location of the house he was in search of. After making sure of the location, he swung the car along the small track, which was almost hidden from the road; certainly at night no one would be likely to spot the car. And there Ramaswami left the car and struck inland on foot. Then it began to drizzle. At first the going was bad but after a while it got better. He walked in silence; only the harsh cry of a stray night bird broke the stillness of the night. He saw the house. It was a small but convenient house, isolated from any other in the midst of half an acre of mingled garden and shrubbery. He entered the gate and walked as though he were afraid to make a sound, but with no consciousness of his stealthy tread. The wood was a solid barrier of blackness. It seemed to project of dark veil forward to envelope him before he actually came to the trees. It was so dark now, he could see nothing. Then he heard of a sound, ahead of him, the sharp crack of a twig, breaking, followed by a faint rustle. Ramaswami held his breath. It might have been some small animal, but his mind jumped at another conclusion. He waited, listening intently. Crack! Again the breaking of a twig under the tread of a foot. Ramaswami leaped forward and the response was a sharp scurrying sound. A faint flicker of lightning showed him a black shadow in motion, showed him also the low wall and the road-way beyond it. He sprang. He seized the shadow and it went sprawling down under him at the base of the well, crumpling up into a soft, indefinable body. Then he gasped in amazement, for he found that he held in his arms the slim body of a girl. He was too dazed by the discovery to temper his treatment of her, and she cried out in a low voice of pain at his roughness. And while he was still groping to understand the astonishing discovery a fierce blaze of lightning that seemed to come from the zenith revealed her to him and piled shock on shock. The girl in his arms was Sheila!

tortured there she said and burst into a flood of tears. There was a brief conference, and Ramaswami, leaving behind Sheila with an officer to guard her, dashed towards the house followed by a small 'army' of police officials at his heels. The crooks were taken unawares. It was nearly one o'clock when Ramaswami's car shot forth towards the town with Sheila and her fainting father, closely followed by the police car, which had in it the notorious Pandyan and Dr. Neelan alias 'Murthy' who knew not from which University he obtained his Doctorate!

"I don't care who he is or what he is," said Dr. Iyengar, addressing Chief Superintendent Roberts, who was having tea with him at 'Elisa Cottage' on a certain Saturday evening. "My daughter loves and adores him. She cannot live without him. Further, as you all know, had it not been for Mr. Ramaswami we wouldn't be here as we are to-day, and I cannot express my gratitude better than to accept him for my son-in-law". Their talk was interrupted by the arrival of a car. Sheila and Ramaswami who descended from it, came straight to the place where Dr. Iyengar and Mr. Roberts were seated.

Roberts burst into a peal of laughter as Ramaswami advanced towards him and proffered his hand.

"Lucky dog!" exclaimed Roberts as he took the proffered hand. "The learned doctor doesn't mind his only daughter, a sweet little innocent girl of twenty marrying a 'Jail-bird' of five and twenty with more than twelve convictions to his credit!"

It was now Ramaswami who burst into a peal of laughter. Sheila and her father stared at them in blank amazement.

"Cannot you be more explicit?" pleaded Dr. Iyengar.

"Yes, I shall," answered Roberts and turned towards Ramaswami and said: "May I present to you Mr. Ramaswami, the Inspector of His Majesty's Prisons, better known as 'Jail-bird'."

Sheila pinched herself to see whether she was really awake.

"Ramu is detected in his present job," continued Roberts, "though I should admit that it was he who brought almost all the inhuman jail officials to justice. I have now transferred him to the Headquarters as my Assistant Superintendent!"

(THE END)

(The names mentioned in this story are purely fictitious).



HOW often have you regretted a slight Delayed action missing the prize within a few strides of victory, or a lack of foresight resulting in a loss of business. After thought is never a useful thought, for what can you do when it is too late. The tide of time has a way of its own and you must not defer making adequate provision for your wife and children for the day when they will need it most. Remember, National Indian give experienced advice in such matters.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Managing Agents: MARTIN & CO., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies all Over India.

MARK 100.

For Sure and Safe

BIRTH CONTROL

The New OXYGEN CONTRACEPTIVE

Price Rs. 1/4 per tube

CONTRAFANT

For fresh supply and complete literature write to Anglo German Drug Co. 12, Rampart Row, Fort, P. O. Box No. 778, Bombay.

"I've hurt you horribly," he said horrified. "I didn't know. I thought....."

"No," she interrupted. "You haven't hurt me. You wouldn't hurt me!"

"Not for the world," he swore fervently.

There was no time to be lost. He carried her to the car, where he found the police help had already arrived. Sheila briefly related her experience as a captive, and how she escaped from her little 'prison' by slipping through the window, when everyone's attention was riveted on Dr. Iyengar who was also held a captive there. Dr. Iyengar was being

Rocket Goes 30 Miles Up

Scientist Makes Successful Experiment: Future Of Human Flight

A small grey-haired man, working in a New York laboratory, has solved the greatest problem facing the future of human flight.

He has discovered how to build a rocket plane that can be flown under full control.

Professor A. O. Goddard is his name.

He formed a theory that the future of man's conquest of the air lay in the rocket flight.

One Fault

He turned his lively brain to the study of rockets, and soon learned that all the experimental rocket aircraft built had one great fault. They could not be controlled. Once set off they flew anywhere—some straight up, others in a great curve, others falling and running along the ground.

He solved the problem. He made a rocket that flew where he wanted it to go. Several flights have been made, some straight up through the stratosphere to heights of 30 miles.

His invention is simple. A gyroscopic control throws the propelling force through a series of jets. If the rocket leans to the left the force is thrown out of jets at the left, bringing it upright again.

1,000 M. P. H.

These jets work on a circular control so that they have full command in every direction.

Goddard intends to start construction of a full size rocket ship as soon as he has concluded his experiments.

He believes that rocket planes could achieve 1,000 m. p. h., or more in the upper stratosphere, rising gently to it, and not using full acceleration at once. The great acceleration might injure the passengers.

The professor thinks that the future of long distance travel is in this type of flight. The Atlantic, for instance, could be crossed in three hours, the world circumnavigated in a day.—"Sunday Express".

MODEL PLANE FLIES NINE MILES

Something approaching a record flight by a petrol driven model aeroplane has just been made at Adelaide. Set going by its owner, Mr. T. Milford, a resident of the city, at a model display, it climbed to an estimated height of 2,500 feet, flattened out and then flew out of sight until the petrol was exhausted. It was ultimately found nine miles away. It had apparently lost height and had glided to a perfect landing. Both the model which is valued at £20 has a span of seven feet, and the tiny engine were made by Mr. Milford.

**BIOCHEMIC
— MEDICINE**
OUR MACHINE MADE BY
M. BHATTACHARYA & CO
ECONOMIC PHARMACY,
24 CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

GONORRHOEA CURED

ACUTE or CHRONIC—

Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only

DR. YASU DAVAHANA (Regd.)
Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank
Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Cotton-Picking By Robot

Invention That May Throw Millions Out Of Employment

NEW YORK.

Americans have been watching with the keenest interest during the past few weeks the first practical trials of a new invention which, if it proves successful, will produce extraordinarily important changes. The machine in question is the cotton-picker, invented by two brothers, Messrs. John and Mack Rust, of Memphis, Tennessee. For several years experimental models of this invention have been used from time to time with varying degrees of success. Ten full-sized machines have been built, and several of them have been tried this month under different conditions. While the results have thus far not been entirely successful, the inventors believe that only minor difficulties now remain to be overcome.

How It Works

More than seven hundred patents have in the past been issued in the United States for cotton-picking machines, all of which thus far have failed. Almost without exception, they have consisted of a set of small hooks to tear the loose cotton from the ripe boll, and the unsolved problem has been how to get the cotton off these hooks. The Rust picker operates on an entirely new principle. It has more than a thousand smooth, round steel spindles, and as the machine moves along the rows these are brought into contact with the cotton after they have been moistened. The moisture causes the loose cotton to adhere to the spindle, after which it is carried up into the machine and is readily blown off into a bag. Then the spindles, which operate on an endless belt, are again moistened and brought into contact with the cotton and so on.

At the first public trials, early in the month, the machine successfully accomplished the purpose for which it was designed. The operation was criticised, however, on the ground that some twigs and leaves were carried in the picked cotton, reducing its quality. The inventors are now at work on this problem. One of the two brothers, by the way, is now in Soviet Russia, demonstrating the uses of the machine, two examples of which have been bought by the U.S.S.R. for experimental purposes.

Displacement Of Labour

Should the machine prove successful, it will create what is probably the most serious problem of technological unemployment in history. The Rust brothers estimate that one of their machines should displace from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons

now engaged in picking cotton by hand. If this proves to be true, all other processes on the cotton plantations will also be mechanised, and the livelihood of the overwhelming majority of the plantation labourers will be taken away.

Including men, women, and children—for both sexes and all ages work in the fields—the number of persons affected is several millions, most but not all of whom are Negroes. Conditions in cotton-growing States are already bad in the extreme; the "share-cropper" and tenant farmer are the groups with the lowest living standard in the country. Government officials, social workers, and many other persons are deeply concerned regarding the future of those who now seem likely to be displaced by the new machine.

Inventors' Anxiety

Among the individuals most deeply concerned are the Messrs. Rust. From childhood they themselves worked as cotton-pickers, and it was their intimate acquaintance with the back-breaking severity of the task that first turned their thoughts toward a possible labour-saving machine. Having some years ago embraced mildly Socialistic tenets, they have considered refusing to sell or lease their machines except to persons willing to agree in advance that the displaced labour shall in some manner be cared for. They have also thought of establishing a foundation, supported from the profits of their invention, to study the problems of social adjustment the cotton-picking machine is expected to bring about, and to assist in lessening the shock.

The cotton planters are interested in the machine from a more utilitarian standpoint. It is well-known that the United States has in recent years lost much of its overseas market for cotton because plantations have been established in other parts of the world, where, with low land and labour costs, production has been possible below the American price. The Rust cotton-picker, if it succeeds, will enable the American planter to reduce his price sharply on the world market. (This is particularly true of cotton grown in the low, flat areas of the Mississippi delta, for example, where the machine operates to the greatest advantage.) The cotton-planters point out that if by some means the export of the cotton-picking machine could be prohibited, it might give the Americans an advantage in price which would restore part, at least, of the world market.

WORLD'S LARGEST CINEMA

Accommodation For
400,000 Spectators

The largest open-air cinema in the world, capable of seating 400,000 spectators, has just been completed at Brunswick. It has a screen measuring 36 feet by 48 feet as compared with the previous largest in the world, housed in the U.S. which is 24 feet by 30 feet. It requires millions of candle powers to illuminate it and the back row of the cinema is over 200 yards away.

Fire Gives Own Alarm

RAMSGATE (Kent.)

Nine motor lorries gave their own fire alarm when they caught fire in a Ramsgate haulage company's garage.

The electric wires in the vehicles were short-circuited by the

JUVENILE THRIFT

How It Is Encouraged In
Australia

Framed certificates are now issued by the State savings Bank of Victoria, Australia, to schools in the State in which 100 per cent of the scholars are depositors in the school bank. Already 348 schools have been given these certificates, says Austral News, while, on the same basis 997 schools have received certificates for a 75 per cent deposit. There are 2,730 schools banks in Victoria, and they are conducted entirely by the teachers on behalf of the State savings bank which, in recognition of their services is now offering two scholarships of £40 each for competition among resident students at the teachers' training college at Melbourne. Deposits in these school banks amount to nearly £300,000.

heat and their horns began to shrill.

The fire brigade turned out, and out of the 19 lorries in the garage, ten were saved.

Parasites Transported

Over Three Millions Sent Out To Combat Insect Pests

LONDON.

Over three million parasites have been shipped to various parts of the British Empire during the past year.

The shipments reflect the valuable work that has been done, under the auspices of the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureau, to combat the ravages of insect pests to agricultural products.

The Council has just published its seventh annual report revealing its successful administration of ten Empire centres for the collection and distribution of information on scientific research in ten branches of science, particularly affecting agriculture—entomology, mycology, soil science, animal health, animal nutrition, animal genetics, plant genetics, fruit production, herbage crops and agricultural parasitology.

The most interesting feature of the report is the description of the work done by the Farnham House Laboratory, organised mainly for the collection and despatch of parasites by entomologists in an attempt to stamp out insect pests.

Shipments of such parasites totalled 3,133,625 during the past year, and they were sent to five Empire countries.

Due to unfavourable weather this total compares adversely with that for the previous year when 5,298,274 parasites were sent abroad. This was a record "catch" however.

Collections were made in Central European countries for parasites of the White Spruce Sawfly—urgently needed in Canada.

"Flying Fleas"

The report of the Imperial Institute of entomology, which appears as an appendix, states:—

"The recent development of the method of controlling insects by the introduction of their natural enemies has greatly stimulated the breeding of parasites (principally minute parasitic wasps) by field-workers, and a large number of these are sent in for naming. It is a new field, and approximately 90 per cent. of the species received are new to science."

"The classification, description and naming of these very difficult insects can only be done by skilled specialists, and of these there are only seven or eight in the whole world all of whom are swamped with requests for names."

"The rapid development of aerial transport is likewise giving rise to fresh entomological difficulties, since it affords a ready means of carrying living insects into new areas where they may develop into agricultural pests or transmitters of disease."

"During the past year, the Institute has received for identification from Kenya and the Sudan fairly large collections of insects found in aeroplanes, and this is obviously a line of work that is likely to grow rather rapidly in the near future."

Like Wireless Sets

LONDON: (By Mail).

Human bodies are like wireless sets and every time your brain works an electrical change takes place. This was demonstrated to the delegates at the International Homoeopathic Congress in Glasgow by Dr. W. E. Boyd of Glasgow. Before him on a long table, Dr. Boyd had a complicated array of apparatus which he operated in conjunction with a screen on which were projected various effects.

New Vitamin Discovered

Medical Circles Hail Its Invention As Epoch-Making

A new vitamin, 'P', which among other things, is claimed to cure haemophilia, has been discovered by Dr. Albert Szentgyorgyi, the discoverer of vitamin C, and Dr. Tibor Beres.

Declaring this event to be of epoch-making importance, the "German Medical Weekly" devotes a long article to the circumstances which led to it.

The new vitamin was first produced by Dr. Beres, a young professor of Pecs University, who describes the discovery as follows:—

"Professor Szentgyorgyi found that vitamin C, although it heals scurvy, does not completely do away with a group of illnesses which produce bleeding under the skin. But, as paprika extract, orange and lemon juice seemed to have a good effect on such illnesses he conjectured that there must be another healing matter contained in these foods."

After three weeks' work, Dr. Beres obtained 70 litres of lemon juice and, by subjecting the juice to chemical processes, he finally obtained two grammes of pure citrine, the new vitamin. This he has called vitamin 'P'.

The clinic at Szeged, where Dr. Szentgyorgyi works, is now using the new vitamin in cases where vitamin C is not effective. Haemophilia and permeability of the blood vessels have been completely cured following citrine injections over a period of 16 days, it is claimed.—"Leader."

EYE-SIGNS FOR INVALIDS

Hospital patients who are too ill to move their tongues needn't; they can use their eyes for talking.

Last week Dr. Wellesley Bailey, of Philadelphia, outlined an eye 'sign language' for very sick people. In this code winking the right eye means yes. Winking the left means no. A fixed stare means asking a question, though the nurse may have to guess what it is. Rolling the eyes upward means 'I am hungry'. Rolling them down means thirst. Doctor Bailey's full list of about fifty eye signals cover practically everything a patient may wish to say.

The patient may learn the language in advance, or pick it up from a book held before his eyes. But what to do about patients who cannot wink one eye Bailey doesn't say.—"Literary Digest"

BURIED BY AN AVALANCHE OF GOLD

To be buried under between 500 and 600 tons of gold ore for 11 hours was the experience of Reuben Stokes, a gold miner at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, which is at present starting in the Australian gold revival. He was working in an ore pass leading from the surface of the mine to the 100 ft. level when the pass, following at shot to loosen the ore, became jammed. He went to investigate the ore started to move and he was buried under an avalanche of gold. Seventy-five men worked 11 hours to extricate him. After four hours, during which time he was able to breathe air filtering through the loose ore, his head was uncovered. He escaped injury by a miracle.

Facts About Cold Storage

Little Known Effects Of Gas In Promoting Ripening Of Fruit Noted

Problems involved in the transport and storage of foodstuffs are examined in the annual report of the Food Investigation Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, published recently. The report throws an interesting light upon little-known factors which contribute to the successful storing of food.

For instance, it has been shown that the amount of the gas ethylene involved by ripe apples and bananas is sufficient to start ripening of green, unripe bananas. A small quantity of ethylene added to the air passing over the fruit produces the same effect. Experiments have now been made with air containing a definite concentration of ethylene of one part per million. This mixture caused the green fruit to begin to ripen after twenty-four hours, but with fruit that had just started to ripen the mixture had little effect, probably because the bananas were already producing sufficient ethylene themselves.

"These experiments suggest", states, the report, "that the efficiency of ripening rooms for bananas heated with coalgas burners may be the result of a slight leakage in the gas supply."

"The development of gas storage for home-grown apples", it is stated, "is proceeding satisfactorily, and promising results have been obtained. Work on the gas storage of home-grown pears has proceeded far enough to justify the statement that there is no reason why this fruit should not be stored on the commercial scale for periods up to six months."

Shaking The Pig

Another section, dealing with the treatment of pigs, contains the statement that low electrical resistance in the muscle of the dead animal promotes the penetration of salt during dry-salting. In this connection some interesting phenomena have been brought to light.

"During the year two effects of the treatment of the pig immediately before slaughter on the quality of the carcass have been measured. First, fasting increases the thickness of the flank, 48 hours' fasting giving a considerable increase. Secondly, the muscle of

pigs overheated before slaughter has, on the average a higher electrical resistance (24 hours after death) than that of properly rested pigs.

It is interesting that farmkilled pigs, whose muscle has a very low resistance, are preferred by some curers to factory-killed pigs, whose muscle has a high resistance. The difference is due to the shaking of farm killed pigs during transport to the factory. Factory-killed pigs may also be overheated when slaughtered, and the resulting abnormally high electrical resistance cannot be reduced to the required extent, even by shaking."

Light On Main Problems

The three main problems which faced the board when it was established in 1917 were the gas storage of fruit and chilled meat (i. e. the use of atmospheres containing just the right amount of carbon dioxide) and the brine-freezing of fish. Not only have general solutions been found for these problems but in the intervening period a large amount of knowledge has been accumulated.

In order to maintain close contact with the trade arrangements have been made to establish a small laboratory near Smithfield Market to deal with meat generally on the lines of the Convent Garden laboratory. This latter laboratory, it is stated, was established in 1927 to maintain contact with the fruit trade and to keep under survey the condition of the produce, both home-grown and imported passing through the market, and it is now to be extended.

To obtain the information needed for research in the curing and quality of bacon a selected supply of pigs of known history is necessary, together with facilities for the conduct of trials at a bacon factory. The St. Edmundsbury Farmers' Co-operative Bacon Factory has provided facilities for work on these lines to be started, and arrangements for the necessary supplies of pigs have been made through the Pig Husbandry Experiment's Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (The report is published by H. M. Stationary Office, in London price 3s. 6d.)

New Kind Of Telescope

Cape Town Invention Claims To Find Weight Of Stars

A new kind of telescope is being installed in the Royal Observatory at Cape Town. It is called a 'twink-photometric' telescope and will be used solely to determine the stellar magnitude (or standard of brightness) of each star, and from this to find out its weight. These stars vary enormously in size, some being only a tenth of that of the sun, and others being twenty, fifty, and a hundred times as large, their actual weight or mass falls between the limits of a quarter and ten times that of the sun. This is because all stars start by being very large masses of gaseous matter, which in the course of millions of years progressively condense to a star of smaller size but of greater density.

The various types of stars are of different colour, the largest and most diffuse being red, the smaller and more condensed being white-hot or blue—the different sizes of stars running through the whole colour spectrum. Now a blue star gives a bigger image on a photographic plate than does a red star, yet the latter may actually be the larger in size. The new telescope, with its lenses sensitive to colours, will correct this, and consequently the plate will show the stars in their true magnitude. A comparatively simple calculation will then give the actual weight, or mass, of the star.

PREHISTORIC MONSTER FOR GERMAN MUSEUM

Half-fish half lizard and millions of years old, a 21-ft. long Ichthyosaurus, has just been put on view at Stuttgart in the Wurttemberg Natural History Museum. A branch of the prehistoric Saurian species of animal, this strange creature, the head of which alone is four and a half feet long, was discovered at Schomberg, near Balingen, in the Swabian Alps. It is in an excellent state of preservation and is drawing large crowds of visitors to the Museum.

GERMANY'S 60,000 HOTELS

In Germany to-day, there are 60,000 hotels with 800,000 beds. These figures were announced at the Congress of the German Tourist and Hotel Industry held at Bad Reichenhall. It was agreed that in a town of 30,000 inhabitants or over, only such establishments which have 12 beds are sanctioned to used the title of Hotel.

WOODEN 'CORKS'

German's Money-Saving Invention

BERLIN.

Germany hopes eventually to save between £800,000 and £300,000 annually in foreign currency by substituting for bottle-corks bought from Spain, a new wooden stopper invented by the German forester Friedrich Marxen.

The new 'Marxen Stopper,' as they are called, are made from poplar or aspen wood treated by special process to make it resilient. They can be extracted with corkscrews in the ordinary way. It is stated that one big German sparkling wine firm has already decided to use the new stoppers instead of corks.

Flying Teeth

A Tokyo doctor maintains that flying is bad for the teeth. He says that, as a body, airmen have the worst teeth. Certain English dental surgeons agree that this is possible, and Mr. E. D. Sutton, senior surgeon at a London dental hospital, who has examined the teeth of hundreds of flying men, says that low temperatures at high altitudes is the main cause. Each tooth has an air sac near

QUEER ANIMAL

Crocodile With Head Of Reptile

RANCHI.

An extraordinary animal, having the body of a crocodile, the tail of a fish and the head of a reptile, which suddenly came out of a long unused well at Tharpakhna created a lot of sensation in this town.

Its owner—a Panwalla, who, capturing this creature, put it in a cage and by exhibiting it to the public was making some money. He made several attempts to feed the poor creature, which relished only flesh. It remains the whole day in peace and hates light and in darkness it hisses and tries to escape from its little prison. None has seen such a peculiar creature even in the zoo. The authorities of the Blue Bell Park, a carnival party, has lately taken possession of this animal.

its root, and when this is affected, pressure is indirectly brought to bear on the nerve centres, causing intense agony. Lactic acid, which has a particularly destructive effect when high up, intense vibration, and strained nerves all have a disintegrating effect.

RHEUMATISM

This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatoid, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain no opiates but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit.

EADE'S PILLS

FROM ALL CHEMISTS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
Stockist: R. M. ZAVERY, Pharmacy, Cross Street.



YOUR COUGH

IS THE BEGINNING OF THE DREADFUL DISEASE TUBERCULOSIS.

THE SAFEST, SUREST, QUICKEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD TO CURE THIS TROUBLE IS ONLY

SIROLIN

"ROCHE"

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

F Fill in and cut this coupon and post it to P. O. Box 199, Bombay for a free copy of an interesting and instructive booklet "Chest and Lung Troubles and How to Cure them".

R Name

E Address

(Please write in Block letters)
Bom. Chronicle X-36.

Our Humorist At Large



Wife: "What are you taking that reducing mixture for?"

Blotto: "My friends refuse to carry me home unless I take off a bit of weight."



Wife: "Harry, I think, there's a burglar under the bed."

Husband: "Aw well, there's nothing much he can pinch under there."



First Castaway: "There's a lot of sharks about."

Second Castaway: "Yes, and don't go too near the edge. They're not 'alf as 'ungry as I am."



"I did not expect this when they told me that the room had running water."



The perfect bridge player uses his skill in smoke blowing.



"Don't you think we ought to get married, George?"
"Married—who'd have us?"

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Whatever extensive and however long standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B. C.) PANCHPOTA, (Bengal.)

Galli-Curci To Stage Come-Back

Feels Like A Girl At 38

Exactly twenty years after her debut in grand opera Galli-Curci, famous prima donna, will stage her come-back on November 18 with a brand-new "surgical" voice, says the "Sunday Express" correspondent at New York.

She will no longer be a coloratura soprano. In future she will be a dramatic lyric soprano, thanks to the skilled fingers of a famous Chicago surgeon who removed a "potato" growth from her throat.

This amazing operation has given the voice that has moved millions on concert platform and gramophone record a wider range and depth than ever before, Galli-Curci revealed to me.

"I am supremely thrilled," she said, with glowing eyes. "I can now tell you definitely that my new voice is as near perfection as I had ever hoped. I am amazed."

SURGEON'S FEAR.

"The surgeon told me to work, and not to let my voice set after he took away that 'potato,'" trilled Mme. Galli-Curci. "He was afraid of adhesions after he re-

moved the growth that had handicapped me throughout my career.

"Well, I have sung and kept on singing. To my amazement my voice has increased in volume and brilliancy.

"Before, I was handicapped, I had very little breath, and had to resort to craftsmanship. My voice was like, shall we say, water running through a hose that had kinks in it."

I asked Galli-Curci if her second career would change her private life—would she have children, for example.

"There will be no children in my life," she answered quickly. "I could not bear to sing and have a baby at home waiting for me. To me, children are not kittens—they are human beings, with a spark of divine thought."

"So many women can have children—so few can give the world a real offering."

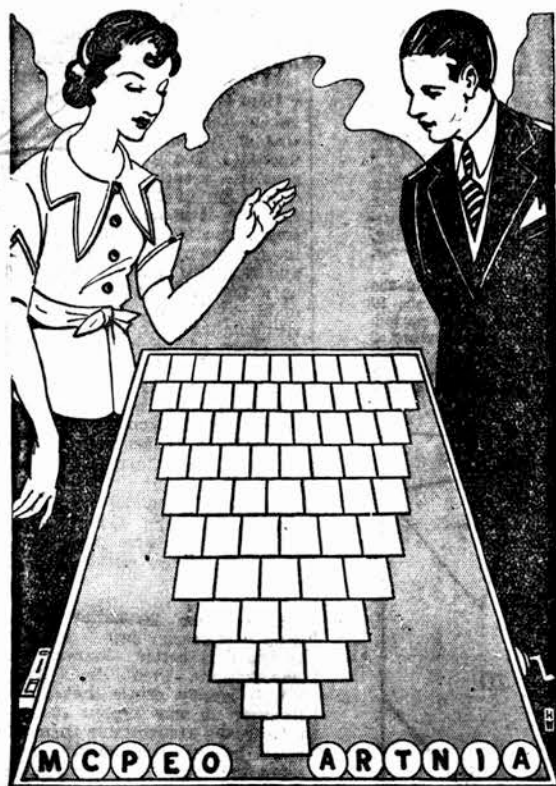
"I have never felt the need to have children. Women who are artists and who have children must compromise—either the art or the child must suffer."

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS

ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

Letter Ball Game



Slot-Machine games are mechanical devices in which a set of balls is placed in operation by depositing a coin. Prizes are awarded the player who succeeds in scoring the necessary number of points.

The game now being used in Pill-box's Drug Store is one of a different variety, though the skill required is mental rather than manual. The player is required to hit one of the lettered balls into the first partition, making a one-letter word. Then he adds another ball and hits both of them into the second partition, forming a two-letter word. This is repeated from partition to partition until all the balls are placed in the last box. The player who does this wins a prize.

(For solution see page 64)

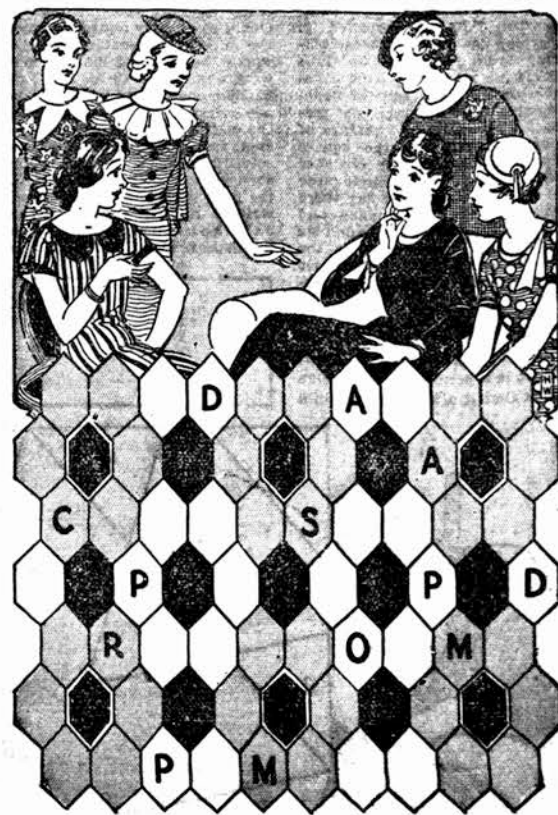
and the balls are changed for the next game.

The combination shown in the accompanying drawing was the one with which Phil Feep won a hat, for many people had tried in vain to solve it. Can you make the grade in this game? The winner gives these definitions of the words he used in winning:

1. Indefinite article used before consonants.
2. Indefinite article used before vowels.
3. A vessel for holding liquids.
4. A walking stick.
5. A tall wading bird.
6. An easy gallop.
7. Sure or dependable.
8. A counter tendency.
9. A burning as of a body.
10. Act of causing to waste away.
11. A liberator.

(For solution see page 64)

The Six Debutantes



Six debutantes form the dance committee of the Rainbow Chapter of the Daughters of Terpsichore. The committee is meeting to discuss plans for the forthcoming ball at Liberty Lodge. If you are intimately acquainted with members of this Chapter, you will have no difficulty in recognizing the girls, but, if you are not so fortunate, you will have to discover their names by solving this puzzle.

Fill in the hex cells with letters, so that, when read clockwise around the black centers, 15 words are formed. Six of these words are the names of the debutantes and these are shown by the shaded cells.

The remaining words are defined below. The initial letter of each word is shown in its proper cell. Here are the definitions:

Top Row: A minute portion. A flower.

Middle Row: To spring or bound from the hind legs. A green film formed on copper by being exposed to moist atmosphere. The breath of life. To drive forward by applied force. To make slightly wet.

Bottom Row: Seed of a tropical plant sold roasted at ball-games, circuses, etc. A color.

(For solution see page 64)

5,000 Babies In Strange Stampede

Waiting babies by the thousand, semi-hysterical mothers, and fathers enraged to the point of violence figured in astounding scenes at the Crystal Palace, London, last month.

The occasion, says the "Sunday Express" special representative, was the annual (one day) baby show organised by Mr. A. E. Fruitnight, a Romford councillor.

Mothers began to arrive before eleven o'clock in the morning, and by mid-afternoon there were nearly 5,000 parents with their children.

Many of them had travelled all through the night from regions as remote as Scotland, Wales, Devon and Cornwall.

The majority had paid their own fares, in addition to the 1s. enrolment fee and 1s. entrance to the Palace.

Hopefully, though wearily, they trooped through the entrances, their babies in their arms.

At 11-30 they were told to take their babies to a small room near the side entrance of the Palace.

"Then the stampede began. It was an amazing scene, punctuated with almost terrifying outbreaks of hysteria, and even violence, as the harassed women strove for precedence.

While mothers wept, fathers leapt on chairs and broke into angry protests, while babies screamed and howled.

SHRILL WAILS.

Some one began to play the

Mothers Weep, Fathers Shout And Tiny Tots Scream And Howl At London Baby Show

great organ in the hall, but its chords were drowned by the shrill wails of hundreds of tired and frightened babies.

The doctor was perhaps the most overwhelmed man I have ever seen.

Mr. Fruitnight sought me out for a talk.

He said that 3,300 of the babies were gatecrashers and would be disqualified.

"I supplied 2,000 form cards," he said, "and expected not more than 700 entries."

At three o'clock Mr. Fruitnight, plus a much-needed megaphone, announced that ten doctors had arrived, and judging would begin in half-an-hour.

"The results, he said, would be sent by post, and silver cups would be awarded as prizes instead of National Savings Certificates, as first promised.

Long queues of women quickly formed, and babies were hastily undressed and judged—at the rate of one a minute.

Later a group of young doctors, summoned from Guy's Hospital,

arrived to help in the judging, which was concluded by 6-30.

SEETHING MASS.

Here is the impression of one of the mothers, Mrs. D. E. Henderson, of Lanercost-road, Tulse Hill, S.W., who entered her seventeen-months-old baby boy, but left without taking part.

"I found the place a seething mass of thousands of mothers, babies and prams, rushing about in all directions," she said.

"Babies and tiny tots, who had apparently been there hours were yelling their heads off."

"I did not know where to sit, and was moved from one place to another."

"Presently a very harassed off-

cial came round and took my baby's name and address and then flew off in another direction."

Mr. Fruitnight told me that he was refunding practically all fares, and arranging free accommodation for families who had missed their trains home.

"I've been working on the plans for this show for a year, and it has already cost me £1,000," he said. "I am not a rich man, and the money I shall have to find will take most of what I still have."

THE GATE CRASHERS.

"But I am determined to assume full responsibility and see that no one else suffers."

"It will take me a week to weed out the gate-crashers from the genuine competitors. After that, prizewinners will have to be marked and the mothers notified. "And all I want at the moment is a cup of tea and five minutes' peace."

Mr. Fruitnight originally planned the show as a "National baby show and nursery exhibition." It was to have lasted for five days.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, HYDROCELE SPECIALIST
(Vadifalla. SURAT)
L. M. & S.

CURES
HYDROCELE WITHOUT
OPERATION

Radically, in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

Jig-Saw Puzzle of Onyx Pavement

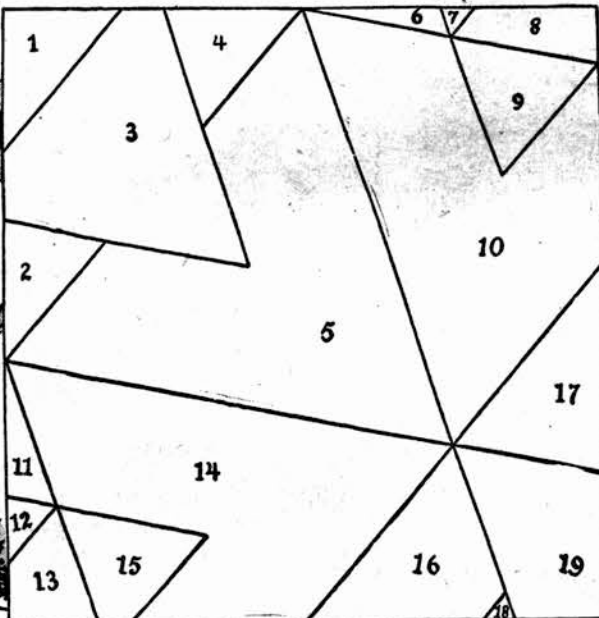
PUZZLERS who have spent delightful hours doing jig-saw puzzles will be interested in learning the origin of these baffling brain teasers. Some three thousand years ago, King Jikhsohrius, the Sixth, ruler of Paphlagonia, built a magnificent palace. The outstanding feature of this building was the square floor of the council chamber which was made of a single piece of Elysian onyx. One day there was a violent earthquake and the king was delighted to find his palace still standing after the shocks had subsided. Alas! He had rejoiced too soon. On entering his council chamber, he found the beautiful onyx floor scattered in 19 irregular pieces.

All the pieces were rectilinear, for it is a peculiarity of Elysian onyx that it always cleaves in a

straight line. Because of this fact, the king thought that it would be an easy matter to have the pieces reassembled into a square, but none of his wisemen were able to fit them. The unhappy monarch sent far and wide and offered great rewards, still the piecing together of the pavement fragments remained an unsolved problem, a problem which soon became more famous than the floor itself had been. Ancient writers referred to it as the Jikhsohrian puzzle, a name which is rendered in English as

"jig-saw," a very popular puzzle. Years passed, the palace fell into ruins and was forgotten. A merchant from Jerusalem by the name of Moses Monamo happened by and, noticing the beautifully colored pieces of onyx, gathered them up and took them back to his home. Here he set them into the cement walk of his garden in the shape of a six-pointed star. This was the first time that any such in-laid work had been seen and the other citizens copied this style of flooring, calling it after its discoverer, Mosaic.

Here is a reproduction of the original square, showing the 19 pieces into which it was parted. Mount the drawing on a piece of cardboard. Then cut the square apart and see if you can reassemble the pieces into a six-pointed star.



FOR SOLUTION see page 64

KALIDAS AND SHAKESPEARE

(Continued from page 7)

dewdrops, is a little too reminiscent of the fawning courtier. (There is a kind of kinship between Kalidasa and Kipling, but this is not the place to dwell upon it.) The 'Cycle of the Seasons' is a curious and faithful description of the climate of India, but it is not divine minstrelsy. The 'Cloud Messenger' is in a class by itself—a delicate and fragrant masterpiece, fresh as a flower, tender as an Indian night, apalescent as love. 'Malavikagnimitra', though a social document of the first importance, is a work of minor import. Sometimes a play issues out of the silence like a fawn from a forest, and then enters into the reservoir of dreams. Of such a kind are 'Sakuntala' and 'Vikramorvasi'—gracious creations, at once delicate and durable, uniting earth and heaven. There is nothing quite like these plays in the literatures of the world: they are 'sui generis'.

Shakespeare is better known than Kalidasa, just as Jack Dempsey is better known than Ramakrishna—even in India! Which merely shows that power, however it may express itself, is more easily recognizable than spiritual beauty. Shakespeare represents the aggressive restlessness of the West; Kalidasa, the calm 'inwardness' of India. The one rushed through life like a tormented and agonised Titan; the other threaded his way with the serenity of a god.

Who is the greater of the two? I think the question is stupid. It argues a certain insensibility to attempt to arrange creative artists in order of merit, as though they were schoolboys at an examination. The inquiry has no meaning for me. Nevertheless, if I were to be pressed for an answer, I should quote the following short dialogue between Rossini and an unknown inquirer:—

'Quel est, a votre sens, le plus grand musicien?'

'Beethoven.'

'Et Mozart?'

'Il est le seul.'

Substitute Shakespeare for Beethoven, and Kalidasa for Mozart. Need I be more explicit?

A woman approached a postmaster and said: 'I've been expecting a package of medicine for a week back and it hasn't arrived yet.'

'For a week back?' asked the postmaster. 'What do you take for it?' 'I have a weak back myself.'

'I'm not interested in your back,' replied the woman. 'What I want is my package of medicine.'

'Very well,' said the postmaster; 'please fill in this form and state the nature of your complaint.'

'Well,' said the irate woman, 'If you really must know, it's indigestion.'

The Cross-Word Puzzle With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

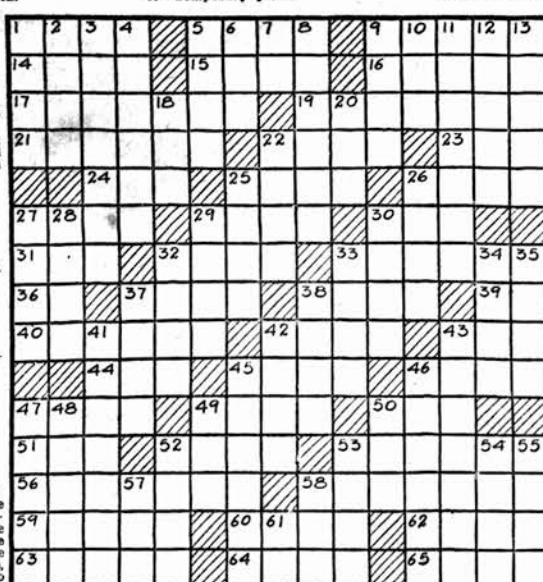
- 1—Strips of lace of ruffling formerly fastened inside a woman's bonnet or cap.
- 9—Pierces with a dagger.
- 14—Fragrant resin.
- 15—Vessel to heat liquids.
- 16—Artificial conduit.
- 17—Examine by touch.
- 19—What was the first American colony settled by Englishmen?

VERTICAL

- 21—Ascends.
- 22—Make senseless with a blow.
- 23—Make the sound of the cat.
- 24—A Burmese unit of weight, used also in southern India.
- 25—Peep.
- 26—What is the fourth of the planets revolving about the sun?
- 27—Periods of time.
- 28—Dread.
- 29—Babylonian deity.
- 31—Italian household deity.
- 32—Classify.
- 33—Drawing implement.
- 36—Something of minor or secondary importance.
- 37—Close.
- 38—Soothe.
- 39—Japanese measure.
- 40—What book of the Old Testament relates the providential deliverance of the Jews from the Persians in the time of Xerxes, and gave rise to the feast of Purim?
- 42—Who wrote the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic'?
- 43—Cooking utensil.
- 44—Pronoun.
- 45—Lacking in warmth.
- 46—Orderly collection of papers.
- 47—Support.
- 48—War god.
- 50—Dance step.
- 51—Drone.
- 52—Utilize.
- 53—What was the first name of the eighth president of the United States?

- 54—States?
- 55—Having a handle.
- 56—What British poet wrote 'The Angel in the House'?
- 58—Shop.
- 60—Part of the eye.
- 62—Large deer (plural).
- 63—Anglo-Saxon slaves.
- 64—Golf mounds.
- 65—Temporary pause.

- 6—Who, in Greek mythology, was the goddess of malicious mischief?
- 7—Within.
- 8—What Egyptologist discovered the tomb of Tutankhamen?
- 9—Examine point by point.
- 10—Convert into leather.
- 11—Irregularity.
- 12—A bread-maker.



- 1—Dark of the paper mulberry.
- 2—Winged.
- 3—Who is the great South American Liberator?
- 4—Poisoning of the system.
- 5—Permit.

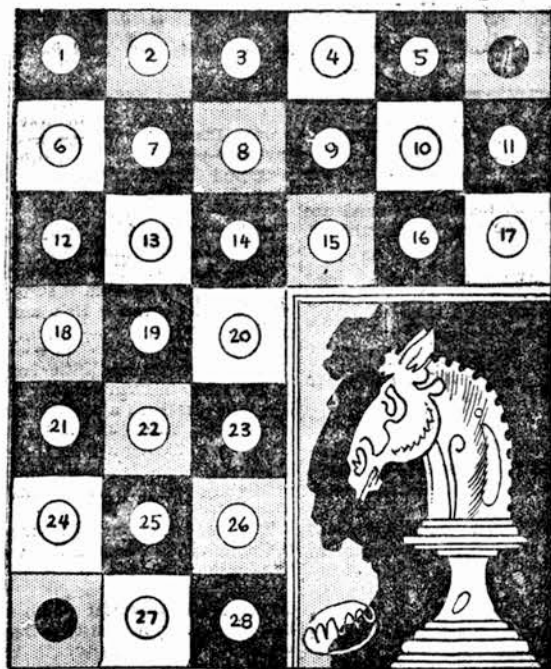
- 54—Irritates.
- 55—Cozy retreat.
- 57—A land measure of 100 square meters.
- 58—Poetry.
- 61—What island is off the coast of France near La Rochelle?

Solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Moves of the Knight



START at the black dot in the lower left-hand corner and in nine moves, each consisting of one straight and one diagonal move, or vice-versa, trace a route to the black dot in the upper right-hand corner.

The moves in each case must terminate alternately on a black, white, or a shaded square. The total of the numbers in the squares passed through must equal 268.

(For solution see page 64)

The Lonely Vacationist

AFTER reading the glowing account of the social life at Rambler's Rest, Pamela felt sure that she had found the ideal vacation resort. Two weeks at the place soon disillusioned her, for, outside of the elderly couple who owned the farm, not a single person was to be seen the whole fortnight. To be sure, this enforced solitude gave Pamela ample opportunity to dash off puzzling poems such as:

"* * far for seven dismal days,
No girl has * * * met my eager gaze.
And as for boys—* * * fear that they
No longer travel out this way.
Time hangs heavy, things are slow.
There is no place for * * * to go.
'Twill be * * * before
I'm seen
Again in this depressing scene."
Supply the first four missing words and then combine them to spell the last missing word. The asterisks show the number of letters in each of the five missing words.



(For solution see page 64)

"POPE'S HEALTH BETTER THAN HE THINKS", SAY HIS DOCTORS

The Pope's doctors are trying to reassure him about his health.

He has referred to the possibility of his imminent death in conversations with his intimates and in talks with groups in audiences.

While he suffers from infirmities his condition is not one to cause immediate concern.

The Pope has a better chance of living another five years or more than he himself believes, according to his own doctors, says the Vatican correspondent of the "Sunday Express".

TWO DANGERS

They point out that the Pope faces two dangers—of catching cold, which might result in bronchitis and pneumonia, and of overwork, which will weaken him and render him susceptible to colds.

But these two dangers can be avoided with care.

The Pope walks with difficulty and he is carried whenever it is necessary. He does not climb steps, he does not overtax his digestive system with heavy foods, and he keeps out of draughts. He has suffered lately with increasing kidney trouble.

He is so closely watched that alarmist reports follow every time he cancels an audience or when he omits to take his customary afternoon motor-car ride.

KICKING A KING

The Crown Prince Michael of Rumania, who is coming to an

English public school, is not likely to suffer such an indignity as befell another prospective ruler in somewhat similar circumstances. The late Duke of Genoa, when a Harrow schoolboy of fifteen, was elected King of Spain by vote of the Spanish Cortes, and, though he was quite popular and no one had a grudge against him, he found himself, as soon as the fact of his election became known, kicked by everyone who could get near him. Why? Just in order that his assailants, as one of them explained, might be able to say they had kicked a king!

As his cousin, the King of Italy, feared dynastic complications and forbade acceptance of the proffered crown, the poor duke got all the kicks and none of the Spanish halfpence.—"Manchester Guardian".

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local. Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0 ... Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.

Rs. 25 for Six Months

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY

2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local. Mofussil.
Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 ... Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY ... Rs. 15

HALF-YEARLY ... Rs. 8

Payment Strictly
in Advance

The Sunday Edition must
be subscribed for not less
than six months.

Conundrums

FOR what food would a hungry boy, holding a slice of buttered bread in his hand, stand on a corner and wait for the traffic to pass?

2. How can you add one two and three together to make five?

3. Why is your dinner like the letter S of the alphabet?

4. What is the difference between a thoughtless person and a looking-glass?

5. What animal do hunters of big game always find easiest to shoot on the spot?

6. What is the difference between a railroad conductor and a school-teacher?

(For solution see page 64)

THE Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One Anna

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar",
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Little Girl. (beginning her first novel): 'I was born in a dull and dirty street in London, whilst my gay and giddy mother was enjoying herself in Paris'."

Mr. Newrich: Well, m'dear, we're invited to the Country Club for dinner to-morrow night.

Mrs. Newrich: How nice. I've always wanted to eat there—I've heard so much of their unique golf course.

"Didn't you claim when you sold me this car that you would replace anything that broke or was missing?"

"Yes, sir. What is it?"

"Well, I want four front teeth and a new collar bone."

After an hour and a half of preaching, a clergyman who was given to both long-windedness and fanciful flights of oratory was just getting warmed up to his sermon on immortality.

"I looked up to the mountains," he shouted, "and I said, 'Mighty as you are, you will be destroyed; but my soul will not. I gazed at the ocean and cried, 'Vast as you are, you will eventually dry up, but not I.'"

And then he wondered why his hearers smiled.

A certain judge attended a function, and left his hat and coat in the cloakroom. The attendant, who knew him by sight, did not give him a ticket.

When the judge left he was given his correct belongings.

"You did not give me a ticket when I came in," he said, "so how do you know these things belong to me?"

"I don't," replied the attendant. "I only know that you handed them to me."

"What made you guess I came from Aberdeen? It wasn't my accent."

"Oh, no, sir. It was the tooth-marks on this threepenny bit you gave me."

Mrs. Sweeney: That couple next door seem very devoted. He kisses her every time they meet. Why don't you do that?

Mr. Sweeney—I do not know her well enough yet.

It was a dark and stormy night when the weary husband returned home.

"I've been to every shop in town, and they can't match that bit of ribbon for you anywhere, dear," he said to his wife.

"Splendid!" she cried. "I just wanted to make sure that it really was unique."

Anxious to prove his piety, a convert at a Negro revival went to his pastor and asked that he be put to work in the Lord's vineyard.

"What would you like to do?" the preacher asked.

"Jes' anything," replied the convert. "Ah is ready to do whatever de Lawd axes me, so long as it's right and honourable."

"Now ladies and gentlemen" said the cheap-jack, holding up a shilling, "here's a chance for everyone. A new silver shilling. How much will you give for it?"

As he expected, the bids came quickly.

Finally, a small boy, said: "Elevenpence!"

"Very well, my lad," said the cheapjack. "the shilling's yours. Hand up your elevenpence."

The boy shook his head.

"Take it out of the shilling and give me the change," he said.

"Had you the car out last night, son?"

"Yes, dad. I took some of the boys for a run."

"Well, tell the boys I found one of their little lace handkerchiefs."

"There we were in the jungle" said the explorer, "every drop of whisky was gone, and we were parched with thirst."

"Wasn't there any water?"

"Sure; but we had no time to think of cleanliness."

Motorist (protesting to magistrate): "But I wasn't doing forty-five, nor thirty, nor even twenty-five..."

"I must warn you," interrupted the magistrate, "that you are in danger of backing into something."

The tramp called at a cottage and asked for food.

"And how would you like a nice chop?" said the owner of the cottage, kindly.

"That all depends, lady—is it lamb, pork or wood?"

The professors of a certain college met to consider an act of misconduct on the part of one of the students. One professor insisted upon punishment, saying: "God has given us eyes."

"Yes," said one of his colleagues, with a kindlier nature, "and eyelids."

Bill had been a notorious roughneck. A few days after his funeral his widow was out shopping when a friend stopped to console with her.

"Poor Bill," the friend remarked. "E'll be 'tting the 'arp with the h'angels now."

"Not Bill!" replied the widow, with feeling. "More likely 'e 'll be 'tting the h'angels with the 'arp."

The professor was lecturing the class of girls.

"Beauty," he said, "is only skin deep, but the depth of goodness is unfathomable. Mere prettiness is a butterfly which is born and dies on a summer's day, but piety lives on and on through the centuries. Now which would you rather be—good or beautiful?"

"I'd rather be beautiful," said one girl, "and repent afterwards."

The genius of a local man had carried him to big success in business without much aid of education.

He was asked to distribute the prizes at a school, and made the usual speech of good counsel.

"Now, boys," he said, "always remember that education is a great thing. There's nothing like education. Take arithmetic. Through education we learn that twice two makes four, that twice six makes twelve, that seven seven makes— and then there's geography."

At a funeral in Glasgow, an unknown stranger took his seat in one of the mourning carriages. He was asked if he was a brother of the deceased.

"No, I'm no brother of the corpse," he replied.

"Well, then, ye'll be his cousin?"

"No, I'm no' that."

"No! Then ye'll be his best friend, maybe?"

"No' that either. To tell ye the truth, I've no been that weel myself, and the doctor ordered me carriage exercise, and I thought this wad be the cheapest way o' taking it!"

First Boarder: "What's this in my soup-plate?"

Second Boarder: "It may be soup. It happened here once."

Visitor: "You have very nice furniture in your house."

Little Johnny: "Yes. I think the man we bought it from is sorry he sold it to us now. He's always calling."

"Oh Mummy," said little Pamela, running in from school, "teacher told us such a lovely story about Mr. Adam and Miss Eve. They were having a lovely time under the apple tree when the servant came and disturbed them."

Teacher: "Watson, give me a sentence which includes the word 'fascinate.'"

Pupil (after deep thought): "My father has a waistcoat with ten buttons on, but he can only fasten eight."

The village schoolmaster had taken a party of children visiting London to the Zoo. Stopping in front of the Zebras' pen, he asked little Johnny what the animals were.

"Female horses," was the reply. "Did you ever see a mare with a face like that?" roared the teacher.

"Yes, sir," came the answer: "the Mayor of Norchester."

A man slipped on the moving staircase in a tube station, and started to slide to the bottom. Half-way down, he collided with a woman knocking her over. Together the two continued to the bottom. When they stopped, the woman, still rather dazed, continued to sit on the man's chest. He looked up at her with an air of resignation.

"Madam," he said, politely, "I'm sorry, but this is as far as I go."

They were discussing North American Indians in a rural school when the teacher asked if anyone knew what the leaders of the tribes were called.

"Chiefs," answered one bright girl.

"Correct. Now can anyone tell me what the women were called?" There was silence for a while, and then a small boy raised his hand.

"Well, Frankie, what is it?"

"Mischiefs," he announced proudly.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Charade: The missing words in the order of their use are: So, Yet, I, Me, Sometime.

Debutantes: The words formed by the bee cells are: Top row—CARRIE, Detail, STELLA, Azalia, ARIENE. Middle row—Prance, Putina, Spirit, Propel, Dampen. Bottom row—REGINA, Peanut, MURIEL, Orange, MARTHA.

Letter Ball: The winning words are: A, An, Con, Cane, Crane, Canter, Car, Rain, Reaction, Cremation, Maceration, Emancipator.

Knight's Moves: Starting with the dot in the lower left-hand corner square move through the numbered squares as follows: 27, 26, 22, 21, 18, 13, 19, 23, 20, 15, 14, 7, 3, 4, 9, 16, 11, and thence to the dot in the upper right-hand corner square.

Jig-Saw: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Conundrums: 1. Traffic jam. 2. One two and three total five. 3. Because it comes before T (tea). 4. One spends without reflecting and the other reflects without speaking. 5. The leopard. 6. One minds the train and the other trains the mind.

DOES YOUR FIGURE EMBARRASS YOU?

It is tactless to ask. But if your figure is an embarrassment, you may be sure it is slowly undermining your health. Heart trouble is frequently traced to excess of fat.

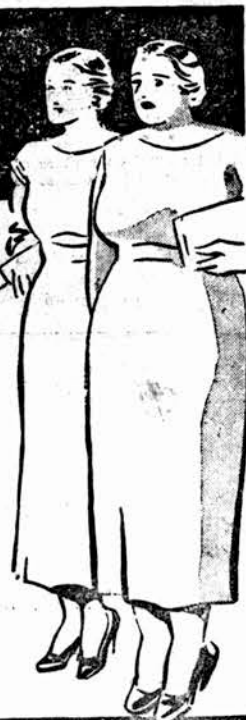
The sooner you get rid of adipose the better. But do not be rash, paying an enormous price for a slim figure. Dieting, chemicals, drugs, and teas frequently prove ruinous; they do not go to the root of the trouble, viz., the imperfect working of the glands. Redusa* is perhaps the first remedy to do so. Sold in the form of tablets, Redusa* dissolves 14 lbs. of superfluous fat in less than 14 days. It is a scientific preparation, safe and reliable. It has had a wonderful career in Europe and America; its testimonials bear witness. *At good stores and chemists'.

Rs. 2-3.

REDUSA

An ideal remedy to reduce fat!

REDUSA LABORATORIES, RAWDON (ENGLAND) & P. O. Box 86 KARACHI.
Stockists: CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL & CO., Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2

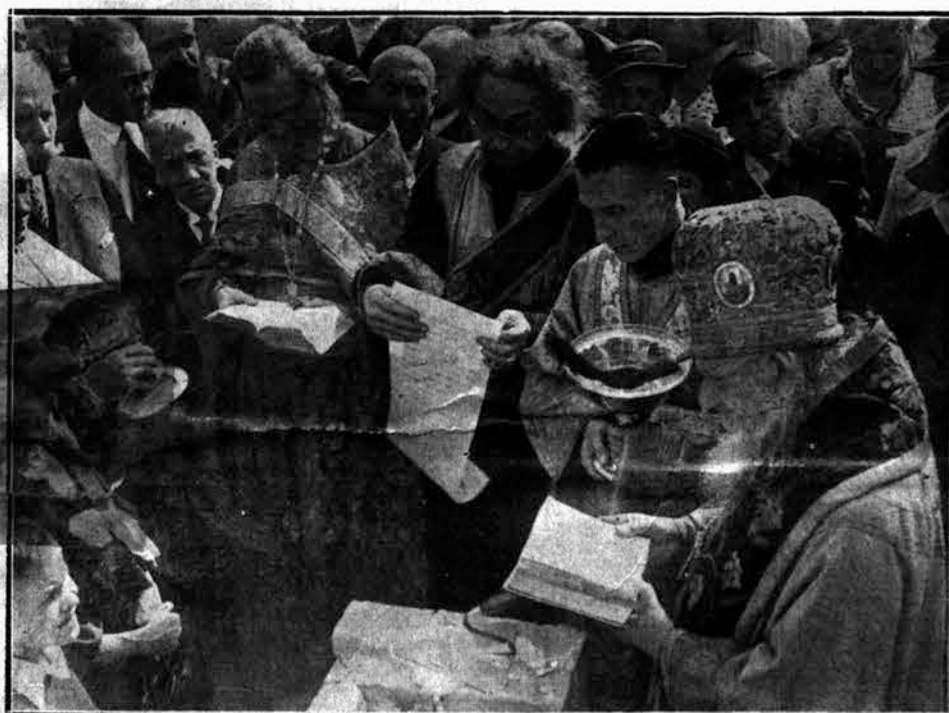




"Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Point," otherwise known as Bandra's Land's End. Note the century-old dilapidated and uninhabited palatial mansion on the top of the rock.



Principals and Attorneys in Mary Astor "cause celebre" in which battle has raged for custody of four year old child of the film star, who is seen seated on extreme right.



"The King of the Forest" in Baroda Zoo.



Mrs. Premila Mehta and Miss Indumati Mehta, two workers of the All-India Women's Conference, on the steps of the house in Forbundar in which Gandhiji was born.

Laying of foundation-stone of the Russian-Orthodox Cathedral in Berlin. On the right the Orthodox Bishop of Berlin and Germany, Tychon leading the celebration.



Postage stamp issued by French Government in honour of Jean Jaures, famous Socialist journalist and peace protagonist, who was assassinated on July 31, 1914.



Statue of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Discoverer of North Pole, by Joseph Pollia, noted American sculptor, to be set up at Cresson Park, the explorer's birth place.

LUCKY NUMBER



"I buy Fry's 4 foods in 1,
it's better and costs less"

14
ANNAS
PER ½ LB. TIN
also available
in 1lb. & ¼lb. tins



FRY'S 4 Foods in 1 costs only 14 annas for a half-pound tin—could anything so vitally necessary to health be better value!

Fry's 4 Foods in 1 contains all the elements that make for vigorous health. It builds you up, restores lost vitality, promotes sound digestion and ensures restful sleep.

Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is simple to prepare and delicious to take. Buy a tin to-day and try this splendid energiser yourself!

4 FRY'S 1 FOODS IN 1

Until supply is exhausted, a vacuum flask will be given FREE for 4 labels from ½ lb. tins or an equivalent number from smaller tins. Send your labels in a sealed stamped envelope, together with your name and address to the nearest of these addresses:—

WILSON & CO., P.O. Box 2, Madras. SHIMWELL & BRO. (CALCUTTA) LTD., P.O. Box 2, Calcutta. CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Meadows St., Bombay. NUSSEERWANJEE & CO. Machi Misri Rd. Karachi.

